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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number IX.

How eaſy and plain might we make our defence? *How clear and allowable even unto themſelves; if we could but obtain of them to admit the ſame things conſonant to equity in our mouths, which they require to be ſo taken from their own? If that which is truth, being uttered in maintenance of* Scotland *and* Geneva, *do not ceaſe to be truth, when the* Church of England *once alledgeth it.*---

HOOKER.---

I COME now to that part of my undertaking, in which the *Centinel*'s adherents (by their repeated challenges) ſeem to think I ſhall be chiefly preſſed---I mean, in anſwering his arguments "on the danger of introducing (or, as they phraſe it, *importing*) a Biſhop, or Biſhops to *America*"----And, I confeſs, I have no ſmall difficulties to encounter with. For,

1ſt, What he ſays on this head lies ſo ſcattered through his different papers, that, after wading through all of them, I find it almoſt impoſſible to ſort what I glean up, into any kind of form or connection.

2dly, After this pains, which I have taken without any deſire of mangling or weakening what he has advanced, I can meet with ſcarce any thing that wears the ſemblance of *argument*.

It would, indeed, be a pleaſure, while we claim what we think a *natural right*, to be inſtrumental in removing the apprehenſions which any ſincere and candid man may entertain from our proſecution of that claim. But, when called on to reaſon with a man, who will neither truſt the *faith of nations*, the *ſanctity of laws and charters*, nor any *human ſecurity* whatſoever, but will ſtill cry out---"*danger, ſlavery, perſecution*"---I find myſelf in the ſituation of *one* who fooliſhly undertook to reaſon a man into his ſenſes, whoſe imagination was continually haunted with *ghoſts*, and *hobgoblins*.----

"Come, ſays he, who undertook this work, ſhew me the chamber where they are---For GOD's ſake, replies the other, enter not in. See how it ſtares! It is ready to devour you!---Where, where, ſays the former; I ſee no ſuch thing. In yonder corner! I beſeech you, continues the haunted man, go not near it!---Sir, ſays the former, it is no ſuch thing. It is a *ſheet*, a *ſheet*---It is a *ghoſt*, a *ghoſt!* continues the other----Sir, ſays the former, it is a *ſheet*. I aſſure you, it is a *ſheet*. I feel it, I handle it----a *ghoſt*, a *ghoſt!* ſtill, continues the other." And thus might the dialogue proceed for ever, without conviction on the part of the poor diſtempered man.

That I am doing no injuſtice to what is called the *Centinel*'s "arguments," I hope to ſhew to every candid reader. I ſhall, therefore, endeavour, with the utmoſt impartiality, to gather them into one view.

"There are grounds, he ſays, to ſuſpect that Dr. *Chandler* has not given the plan on which Biſhops are to be ſent to *America*, with that openneſs and candor that might have been expected.---It is *plain, beyond a contradiction*, that the deſire of the Miſſionaries is to have ſuch ſuffragan Biſhops IMPORTED into *America*, as ſhall have authority to exerciſe all the powers given THEM [*] by the laws of *England*."---Now, altho' here he ſeems to make the Epiſcopal Clergy deſire a Biſhop in *America*, who has already "powers by the laws of *England*," yet No. 11, and elſewhere, he intimates, that they want to introduce him "by an act of Parliament," and new laws. In ſhort, he takes it for granted all along (for it would be needleſs to quote particular papers, becauſe, if he denies this, we have no conteſt) that the deſign of the Epiſcopal Clergy is a general eſtabliſhment, as in *England*, through all *America*; that the ſending out a Biſhop is an eſtabliſhment of himſelf, as well as his Clergy; that whatever may be pretended, he muſt have juriſdiction over the laity; that *arbitrary ſpiritual courts* muſt inſeparably accompany him, &c. "The laity, ſays he, are amuſed with the falſe and inconſiſtent hopes of being entirely exempted from the juriſdiction of the *American* Biſhop. We call it an inconſiſtent hope, as it is contradictory, not only to the known ſentiments of the *Engliſh* Epiſcopal Church, but alſo to the ſentiments of every other Chriſtian Church in the World. This plan of *American* Biſhops is a mere *novel invention*, without any parallel in hiſtory, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a Church upon earth."

Nevertheleſs this conſiſtent writer, No. 15, "wonders at thoſe who have no idea of a Biſhop ſeparate from the appendages of the office;"---but ſtill, when he finds Dr. *Chandler* has this idea as well as himſelf, and ſpeaks of a Biſhop without the appendage of *ſpiritual courts*, he cries out----"What is this, but to ſay, that an *arbitrary ſpiritual juriſdiction*, unknown in the *Britiſh* conſtitution, and abhorrent of the rights of freemen, is aſked, and about to be eſtabliſhed in *America*?" He kindly adds, "Alas! for the *poor Clergy!*" Indeed the Clergy are *once* obliged to him for his pity; but they did not need it here. For Dr. *Chandler* has ſaid in the ſame ſentence, and the *Centinel* has quoted the words, that the Clergy are not to be governed arbitrarily, but "by laws and canons of the Church," clear and explicit in themſelves, which the Clergy have voluntarily bound themſelves to obey, and which may be executed in reſpect to them, without any juriſdiction over the laity, becauſe ſuch juriſdiction, as I ſhall fully ſhew, is derived from other laws, that neither have, nor are deſired to have, any place here.

Theſe few "arguments" of the *Centinel*, will be ſufficient, till I try whether they can be anſwered. Others ſhall be quoted in their proper place; only it may not be amiſs to ſhew, before I begin, how, in thoſe already quoted, he is explained and helped out by his aſſociates, the *Remonſtrant*, &c.------who tell us, "that there is a gathering ſtorm ready to burſt on them, and deſtroy them;" that they *fear* "Epiſcopacy, and its courts, will certainly be eſtabliſhed together; and that all judges and governors, who will not bow their necks to *American* Biſhops, will be tumbled down with diſgrace from their ſtations."---And then we hear of "LAUD, and *Perſecutions*, and flying once more to the wilderneſs, as their FATHERS did;" for it ſeems every writer now adays had *fathers*, and can count his pedigree back to the firſt ſettlement of *America*!

Having thus cut out my work, the queſtion is where to begin; for I have not a ſingle *ſpectre* to lay, but am ſurrounded with them----

"GORGANS, and HYDRAS, and CHIMERAS dire!"

I will begin then, at a venture; for it makes little odds where. The *Centinel*'s main argument ſeems to be---that "eccleſiaſtical courts, and ſlavery, and perſecutions," are a neceſſary conſequence of the introduction of *Biſhops* into *America*; and I am called on to ſhew that his apprehenſions on this head are not well grounded. Hard it is to prove a *negative*, but in all fair argument, I ſhall do what may be equally ſatisfactory, if I prove this *affirmative*,---viz---- that it is *poſſible*, and even certain, that a Biſhop can be ſettled in *America*, without affecting the civil or religious rights of any perſon whatſoever; and that every preſumption which can be adduced to the contrary, would militate equally againſt every inſtitution in ſociety, even down to the appointment of a petty conſtable. And I will engage to ſhew much greater ſecurity againſt any arbitrary proceedings on the part of a Biſhop, than I think our antagoniſt will be able to ſhew on the part of ſuch ſelf-made, and ſelf-delegated things, as *Synods, Preſbyteries, and Kirk-Seſſions*, in *America*.

However ungenerouſly the *Centinel* has been pleaſed to traduce the Epiſcopal Clergy of *America*, as in a conſpiracy with *B-te* and *Gr-n--lle*, to *enſlave* their country; however baſely he has aſſociated attempts for an *American* Biſhop with plans of rebellion, and the introduction of Popery, and the Pretender; however wickedly he has endeavoured to prejudice the vulgar, by jumbling our claim of natural right to the privileges of a *Chriſtian Church*, with odious *Stamp-Acts*, and arbitrary *Courts of Admiralty*, yet I am bold to ſay, that if the Epiſcopal Clergy did not clearly ſee, and firmly believe, that what they aſk is perfectly conſiſtent with their own rights, and thoſe of the laity, they would deteſt the thoughts of becoming inſtruments in the ruin of their country. For what motive could induce them to ſuch a conduct? Surely the preſent ſett of Miniſters can expect little perſonal benefit from any ſcheme of this kind. And they are not *Anchorites*, without children, nor wholly without property; nor is their prieſthood, like the *Levitical*, to deſcend from father to ſon.

Surely then this abuſive writer ſhould have ſome ſolid foundations for ſuch a horrible charge againſt the Clergy, as that of ſhewing one ſcheme to the world "*plauſible*, ſpecious, and calculated to amuſe with inconſiſtent hopes," while the real one lies concealed under it, pregnant with every poſſible miſchief---Let us ſee what thoſe foundations are---

He ſays, "the exemption of the laity from the juriſdiction of the Biſhop is contradictory, not only to the known ſentiments of the Church of *England*, but of every other Chriſtian Church in the world----and is a mere novel invention, without any parallel in hiſtory, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a Church on earth."

Now both theſe aſſertions I utterly deny; and if the *Centinel* was in earneſt in them, or meant any thing more than to impoſe on the ignorant, he muſt give me leave to pronounce him wholly unacquainted with *Church-hiſtory*, as well as the conſtitution of the *Church of England*, and the foundation of that temporal juriſdiction, with which it has been thought proper to veſt her Biſhops.

What meaning the *Centinel* deſigns to have put on the words---"ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a Church on earth"---I know not. For he often writes, as if he choſe to keep a back-door for an eſcape, in caſe of detection. But if CHRIST can be ſaid to have eſtabliſhed a Church on earth, or if there was a Chriſtian Church during the three firſt centuries, then there were Biſhops during that period, ſuch as we deſire for *America*, that had no juriſdiction over the laity, different from what every Preſbyter had, as eſſential to the office of a paſtor.

I ſhall give an authority for this, which will not be denied. It is the learned and accurate Civilian BURN---"For the firſt 300 years after CHRIST (he ſays) the diſtinction of eccleſiaſtical and ſpiritual cauſes, in point of juriſdiction, did not begin. At that time, no ſuch diſtinction was heard of, in the Chriſtian world. For the cauſes of teſtimony, matrimony, baſtardy, adultery, and the reſt, which are called eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual cauſes, were merely civil, and determined by the rules of the civil law, and ſubject only to the juriſdiction of the civil magiſtrate."

What has BEEN, is *poſſible* to BE again; and the ſame author proceeds to ſhew how Biſhops came to have juriſdiction over the laity, even in cauſes called ſpiritual; which were never claimed as inherent in their ſpiritual character, or derived from CHRIST; but given by the powers then in *being*, for what they eſteemed ſalutary purpoſes.

"Chriſtian Emperors, ſays he, out of a zeal to grace and honor learned and godly Biſhops, were pleaſed to *ſingle out* certain cauſes, wherein they granted them juriſdiction,---viz. in caſe of *tithes*, becauſe paid to the men of the Church; in cauſes of matrimony, becauſe marriages were, for the moſt part, ſolemnized in the Church; in cauſes teſtamentary, becauſe teſtaments were many times made *in extremis*, when Churchmen were preſent giving ſpiritual comfort;---and in all theſe cauſes, the Biſhops proceeded according to the imperial law, and as the civil magiſtrate did in other cauſes." Who then will ſay that they aſſumed this juriſdiction, as inſeparable from their office, or that it was arbitrary, or could have been exerciſed without law?

In the ſame manner did the *Engliſh* Biſhops derive juriſdiction over the laity in certain cauſes eccleſiaſtical. It is no doctrine of our Church, as the *Centinel* would aſſert, that they hold it inſeparable from their office, and immediately of CHRIST. This proud boaſt is indeed made by Independents and Preſbyterians, though they have never yet produced their charter. But the latter, I mean the Preſbyterians, in the *now* national Church of *Scotland*, hold this doctrine with much as bad a grace, as they accuſe our Church of Sham-elections, dictated by the King's *Conge d'Elire*. For tho' the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* pretend that they meet yearly with CHRIST as their head, and from him alone derive their authority to determine cauſes, civil and eccleſiaſtical, yet the King, by his Commiſſioner, ſits at leaſt as their viſible head, and when in his royal prerogative, he thinks fit to adjourn them to a certain day, they always find (and good worldly wiſdom it is) that CHRIST approves of what the King has done, and they adjourn themſelves to the ſame day accordingly.

Having already tranſgreſſed the bounds allotted me by my publiſhers, I ſhall, in my next, reſume this ſubject, and ſhew, by full authorities, that the propoſed plan for *American* Biſhops, ſimply at it ſtands, is no *novel invention*, nor any way contradictory to the known ſentiments of the Church of *England*,

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[*] *If this confuſed ſentence has any meaning, it muſt be the following, and anſwers itſelf, viz. "The Miſſionaries want ſuch* ſuffragan Biſhops *in* America *as ſhall have authority to exerciſe the powers given* them *(the ſaid ſuffragan Biſhops, that are to be imported into* America) *by the laws of* England." *Now, truly, if the laws of* England *have given any powers to* American *ſuffragans, I cannot ſee that it would be illegal to exerciſe thoſe powers. But I do not know that ſuch ſuffragans are once mentioned in all the* Engliſh *laws,*

The REMONSTRANT. No. IV.

THE Anatomiſt, and his friend Horatio, have raked together abſtracts of pamphlets, written in the New-England provinces, from which they have picked an expreſſion, here and there, which they diſlike; and having dreſſed it in Italicks, and double commas, they cry out, that the whole performances are written with a bitter intolerant ſpirit. If, in their controverſies with any of the Miſſionaries, the Independent Miniſters have ſet the vain pretenſions of theſe gentlemen to an uninterrupted ſucceſſion, and the power which their Church claims to ordain or decree rites and ceremonies, &c. in a true light, there is a loud outcry raiſed, that they attack the whole body of the Church, her doctrine and diſcipline, and the principles of her clergy and members. Is it ſo rotten a fabrick, that it cannot bear to be touched? A Church that is ſo very tender, ſhould give no provocation. But does any of theſe quotations prove that the Independents would have cruſhed the Church of England, or that they were the firſt aggreſſors in any of theſe debates? No, it is well known that the Epiſcopal Miſſionaries, or their friends, firſt proclaimed the war; and when *they* were ſoundly drubbed, they would make the world believe, that the whole Church of England has been too roughly handled; but what have theſe ſquabbles to do with Chandler's Appeal? Every colony, and religious denomination, are equally called forth by that champion for an American Epiſcopate. They are to make their objections, if they have any, or all parties are ſuppoſed to acquieſce in his plan.

The firſt Epiſcopal Church ſet up among the Independents in New-England, was about the year 1680. They were poor, and few in number, and were allowed the uſe of the Town-houſe by the Independents, as he calls the Congregational Churches. Was not this an inſtance of brotherly love? It was an evidence of no malignity of ſpirit, or a deſire to cruſh them. But how did they requite this kindneſs [†]? Under the adminiſtration of Sir Edmund Androſs, they declared that they were the Church of England by law eſtabliſhed; they would no longer aſſemble in the Town-houſe, but demanded the keys of the South Meeting-houſe. And when ſome gentlemen, proprietors of that houſe, refuſed to deliver them, Governor Androſs told them, *he would preſently ſeize on that houſe, and all the Meeting-houſes in the country, and hinder them from contributing the value of Two-pence towards the maintenance of any Non-conformiſt Miniſter.* And when this threatening could not prevail, they thruſt themſelves into the Meeting-houſe, and there continued, until, by interrupting the people of the South Congregation, often in the *times*, and ſometimes in the very *parts* of their worſhip, the whole town cried ſhame upon them. Here was a ſample of the ſame perſecuting ſpirit, from which the Independents fled to this wilderneſs. At the funeral of one Mr. Liley, their Miniſter came with his *gown* and *book*, to read the ſervice, and to ſettle this laudable cuſtom in that barbarous country. One Mr. Frayray, a relation of the deceaſed, in the name of the reſt, only with fit words, deſired him to forbear; but Mr. Frayray was bound over to the Court for this offence, where they intended to have ruined him, had not the *unlucky Revolution* prevented theſe deſigns.

And, that the Miniſters might have their ſhare, Mr. Cotton Mather was proſecuted upon the *Act of Uniformity*, and illegally condemned, but the Revolution prevented the execution of the ſentence againſt him. For on that very day on which he was to be committed *to half a year's impriſonment*, thoſe that would have wronged him, were juſtly taken into cuſtody. This beloved *Act of Uniformity*, and the penal laws in ſupport of it, tore the eſtabliſhed Church of England to pieces, and brought unnumbered miſchiefs on many of its own Miniſters and people, which it drove from their communion. And this ſame *Act of Uniformity*, which the Epiſcopal Church determined to eſtabliſh in New-England, began all thoſe controverſies, that the Anatomiſt complains of, and it had been for his honour, and for the benefit of his cauſe, rather to have let them ſleep in ſilence, than to have ſo ſpitefully revived them.

It is urged, that ſince the Act of Toleration an exemplary ſpirit of moderation and Chriſtian charity have prevailed among the Epiſcopalians. For this we thank GOD, and for this we chearfully praiſe, and give them due commendation, as far as they deſerve it. But are things really ſo? Let us remind the Epiſcopalians of their conduct in New-York, ſince the Toleration Act, under the adminiſtration of Lord Cornbury [*]. Mr. Makemie, a worthy Preſbyterian Miniſter, preached a ſermon in New-York, at the deſire of a number of the inhabitants, who were Preſbyterians. And though he produced a certificate of his having qualified himſelf according to the Act of Toleration, he was committed to priſon, and proſecuted upon an indictment that ſays, *that he unlawfully uſed other rites, ceremonies, form and manner of divine worſhip, than what are contained in a certain book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, &c. againſt the form of the Statute, &c.* Here the attack was vigorouſly begun by the Church of England, againſt the Preſbyterians, in open defiance of the Act of Toleration, and in a city that was originally ſettled with Dutch Preſbyterians, and where the Epiſcopal Church, in its infant ſtate, had been kindly cheriſhed, and had received many favours. Was not the unmerciful and ſcandalous Schiſm Bill, enacted in the laſt year of Queen Anne, and enacted in open defiance to the Toleration Act, by which the friends of this *beloved Act of Uniformity* deprived all parents that were not of the eſtabliſhed Church, of the great truſt committed to them by GOD, and nature, to train up their own children according to their own ſentiments in religion, and the fear of GOD. No catechiſm was to be taught to children, but that of the Church of England, and no man, under ſevere penalties, was allowed to teach even an Engliſh ſchool, who did not, in all things, conform to that Church. Let our Anatomiſt call this unmerited abuſe; it is the truth, and it was done when High Church rode triumphant. And had not GOD in mercy placed the Hanover family on the throne of Great-Britain, all the ſeverities that diſtreſſed England for near one hundred years, and ruined many thouſands of families, had been felt once more, with ſeven-fold rigor.

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

[†] *See Vindication of New-England, Pages* 13, 14. *Life of Dr. Cotton Mather, Page* 43. *Hobart's Second Addreſs, Pages* 24, 25, 26, 27, *&c.*

[*] *See Mr. Makemie's Trial, Page* 17. *and Mr. Hobart's Second Addreſs, Pages* 28, 29.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the Earl of ************.

My LORD, *London, Auguſt* 29, 1768.

THE honourable lead you have taken in the affairs of America, hath drawn upon you the whole attention of the public. You declared yourſelf the ſingle Miniſter for that country, and it was very proper you ſhould convince the world you were ſo, by marking your outſet with a *Coup d'eclat.* The diſmiſſion of Sir Jeffery Amherſt has given a perfect eſtabliſhment to your authority, and I preſume you will not think it neceſſary or uſeful to hazard ſtrokes of this ſort hereafter. It will be adviſeable at leaſt to wait until this affair is forgotten, and if you continue in office till that happens, you will ſurely be long enough a Miniſter to ſatisfy all your ambition.

The world attributes to your Lordſhip the entire honour of Sir Jeffery Amherſt's diſmiſſion, becauſe there is no other perſon in the Cabinet, who could be ſuppoſed to have a wiſh or motive to give ſuch advice to the C---n. The Duke of Grafton, and the Chancellor, were once Lord Chatham's friends. However their views may now be altered, they muſt know it would diſgrace them in the eyes of the public, to offer an unprovoked outrage to a man, whoſe conduct and execution had contributed not a little to their patron's glory.

The Duke of Bedford, and his friends, have uniformly held forth Sir Jeffery Amherſt as the firſt military man in this country ;---they have quoted him on all occaſions, when military knowledge was in queſtion, and even been laviſh in his praiſe. Beſides, they openly diſclaim any ſhare in this meaſure, and they are believed.

The Earl of Shelburne uſually finds himſelf in oppoſition, therefore is not too often conſulted. In this inſtance, he certainly did not concur with the majority. He ſtill is, or pretends to be, attached to Lord Chatham, and I fancy he is not yet ſo cordially reconciled to the loſs of the American Department, as to diſhonour himſelf, merely to oblige your Lordſhip.

You will not venture to inſinuate that Sir Jeffery Amherſt was diſmiſſed by the advice of Lord Granby, or Sir Edward Hawke. Military men have a ſenſe of honour, which your Lordſhip has no notion of. They feel for a gallant officer, who had his full ſhare in the toils and honour, and had ſome right to a ſhare in the profits of the war. They feel for the army and the navy. Lord Granby himſelf has *ſome* emoluments beſides his power, and Sir Edward Hawke has his penſion. Nobly earned I confeſs, but not better deſerved than by the labours, which conquered America in America. Beſides, my Lord, the Commander in Chief is the patron of the army. It was a common cauſe, which he could not deſert without infamy and reproach. Lord Granby is not a man to take his tone from any Miniſter. Where his honour is concerned, he ſcorns to adopt an humble miniſterial language ; he never would ſay----*that indeed Sir Jeffery Amherſt was rather unreaſonable----that his terms were exorbitant, that he had ſtill two regiments left ; and might well be contented* :----This is a language it is impoſſible he ſhould hold, while he himſelf is Maſter General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Blues, and Commander in Chief, with a whole family upon the ſtaff. He knows the value, and could not but be ſenſible of the loſs of thoſe honourable rewards, which his diſtinguiſhed capacity, his care of the public money, and his able conduct in Germany, had juſtly entitled him to.

I think I have now named all the Cabinet but the Earl of Chatham. His infirmities have forced him into a retirement, where I preſume he is ready to ſuffer, with a ſullen ſubmiſſion, every inſult and diſgrace that can be heaped upon a miſerable, decrepid, worn out old man. But it is impoſſible he ſhould be ſo far active in his own diſhonour, as to adviſe the taking away an employment, given as a reward for the firſt military ſucceſs, that diſtinguiſhed his entrance into adminiſtration. He is indeed a compound of contradictions, but his letter to Sir Jeffery Amherſt ſtands upon record, and is not to be explained away. You know, my Lord, that Mr. Pitt therein aſſured Sir Jeffery Amherſt, that the government of Virginia was given him merely as a reward, and ſolemnly pledged the R---l Faith that his reſidence ſhould never be required. Loſt as he is, he would not dare to contradict this letter. If he did, it would be ſomething more than madneſs. The diſorder muſt have quitted his head, and fixed itſelf in his heart.

The buſineſs is now reduced to a point. Either your Lordſhip adviſed this meaſure, or it happened by accident. You muſt ſuffer the whole reproach, for you are entitled to all the honour of it. What then is apparently the fact ? One of your cringing, bowing, fawning, ſword-bearing brother courtiers, ruins himſelf by an enterprize, which would have ruined thouſands, if it had ſucceeded. It becomes neceſſary to ſend him abroad. Sir Jeffery Amherſt is one of the mildeſt and moſt moderate of men ;---ergo, ſuch a man will bear any thing. His government will be a handſome proviſion for B-------t, and if he frets---why he may have a penſion. Your emiſſaries loſe their labour, when they talk with ſo much abhorrence of ſinecures, non-reſidence, and the neceſſity of the K---'s ſervice. You are conſcious, my Lord, that theſe are pompous words, without a ſhadow of meaning. The whole nation is convinced that the fact is ſuch as I have ſtated it. But to make it a little plainer, I ſhall aſk your Lordſhip a few queſtions, to which the public will expect, and your reputation, if you have any regard for it, demands, that you ſhould give an immediate and ſtrict anſwer.

1. When the government of Virginia was offered to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, did he not reply, that his military employments took up all his time, and that he could not accept the government, if reſidence were expected ?

2. Did not Mr. Pitt, then Secretary of State, aſſure him in the K---'s name, that it was meant only as a mark of his M------'s favour, and that this reſidence would never be expected ?

3. Has there ever been any farther mark of favour conferred upon this gentleman, for all thoſe important ſervices, which ſucceeded the conqueſt of Cape Breton ?

But now for queſtions of a later date.

1. Was not Lord Botetourt's appointment abſolutely fixed on or before Sunday, the 31ſt of July ?

2. Had Sir Jeffery Amherſt the leaſt intimation of the meaſure before Thurſday, the 4th of Auguſt ?

3. Was it not then mentioned to him, in general terms, as a meaſure merely in contemplation, without the moſt diſtant hint that Lord Botetourt, or any other perſon, was actually in poſſeſſion of his government ?

4. Did not Lord Botetourt kiſs hands the next day, that is, on Friday, the 5th inſtant ?

5. Did you not dare to tell your S-------n, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt was perfectly ſatisfied, when you knew your treatment of him was ſuch, as the vileſt peaſant could not have ſubmitted to without reſentment ?

Finally, My Lord, is it not a fact, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt, having been called upon ſome time ago to give his opinion upon a meaſure of the higheſt importance in America, gave it directly againſt a favourite ſcheme of your Lordſhip ; and is not this the real cauſe of all your antipathy to him ? Your heart tells you that it is.

Now, My Lord, you have voluntarily embarked in a moſt odious, perhaps it may prove to you a moſt dangerous buſineſs. Your Pylades will ſneak away to his government ; but *you* muſt ſtand the brunt of it here. For the queſtions, which I have propoſed to you, I muſt tell you plainly that they *muſt, and ſhall* be anſwered.

You may affect *to take no notice of them* perhaps, and tell us, *you treat them with the contempt they deſerve.* Such an expedient may be wiſe and ſpirited enough, when applied to a declaration of rebellion on the part of the colonies, and God knows, it has ſucceeded admirably. But it ſhall not avail you here.

Num negare audes ? Quid taces ? Convincam ſi negas.

LUCIUS.

Warſaw, July 28. Notwithſtanding the report, that Ruſſia had given aſſurances to the Ottoman Porte, that no more troops ſhould be ſent out of that Empire into Poland, yet we are now informed, that a body of betwen ſix and ſeven thouſand men, commanded by Prince Dolgorouki, have entered Lithuania, on the ſide of Smolenſko.

Though the revolt of the Peaſants of the Ukraine is annihilated, yet another of the ſame kind is ariſen at Mozyr, in Lithuania, on the part of the Peaſants of the Greek religion there, who commit all ſorts of exceſſes. They have already murdered ſeveral gentlemen, together with their wives and children ; and have vowed the death of the Staroſt of Mozyr, whom they are ſurrounding on every ſide, in his own territories, and it is feared he will periſh by their hands.

No more than ſeven deputies have been elected in the Dietines, though twenty-nine ought to have been choſen, the nobility refuſing to repair to them.

LONDON.

Auguſt 29. *It is the opinion of certain politicians, that the King of Sardinia would oppoſe the French in taking poſſeſſion of Corſica, were it not that the Machiavilian Court of Verſailles has perſuaded him, that he may yet have a fair opportunity to ſet up his pretenſions to the Imperial Diadem of theſe kingdoms, in which caſe, not only that perfidious Court, but that of Spain alſo, would not fail to aſſiſt him in eſtabliſhing Popery, Slavery, and other arbitrary power, throughout the Britiſh dominions.*

A native of Corſica being the other day at a Coffee-houſe near St. James's, was aſked by ſome of the company, What would his nation do, in caſe of General Paoli being either poiſoned or aſſaſſinated by his enemies, as has more than once been attempted ? To which he heroically anſwered, " Should this misfortune happen, every Corſican would be a Paoli, to revenge his death, and defend his country !

Prince Henry of Pruſſia, brother to his Pruſſian Majeſty, who arrived in London laſt Friday ſe'nnight, is eſteemed, by the military in general, to be one of the greateſt commanders of the age : Some have not ſcrupled even to rank him beyond the King his brother, as being poſſeſſed of all the intrepidity, penetration, preſence of mind, and other warlike accompliſhments, which characteriſe the Monarch, but happily tempered with that equally requiſite coolneſs and prudence, which the fiery ſpirit of the King, in the heat of action, ſometimes impels him to burſt through, to the moſt imminent hazard of himſelf and army.---- We do not doubt but that a Hero like Prince Henry, in a nation of heroes like our own, will be received and entertained with that cordiality, admiration, and reſpect, which may be naurally expected from affections ſo truly homogenial.

A friendly agreement with our North-American brethren is thought a right meaſure, *merely* becauſe it is the intereſt of France and Spain that we ſhould *not* agree.

BOSTON, October 20.

The Troops remain as per our laſt.

Tueſday laſt ſailed from hence, his Majeſty's Ship Launceſton of 40 *Guns, the Martin Sloop, of* 14 *Guns, and the St. Lawrence, armed Schooner, for Halifax.*

Remain in this Harbour. His Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, Romney, Glaſgow, Beaver, Bonetta, Senegal, and Hope Schooner.

Among the many Writers in the London Papers, one who ſigns ANGLO-AMERICANUS, *ſays, that in the Proceedings of the Town-Meetings in Boſton, they (the Boſtonians) openly arraign the whole Legiſlature of Great-Britain, and accuſe the King, Lords, and Commons of this Realm, with having violated their fundamental Rights ; that they have dared to inſult Majeſty itſelf, &c. &c. that the two Papers which are called a Petition and Inſtructions (in June laſt) are in direct menacing Terms of a Declaration of War. That the Town of Boſton mean to render themſelves as independent of the Engliſh Nation, as the Crown of England is of that of Spain. That the Nation is treated by them in terms of ſtronger Menace and Inſult than Sovereign Princes ever uſe to each other :----This Writer then to bring the Compariſon which of them ſpeaks in the higher Tone, extracts from the Declaration of War againſt Spain, in* 1739, *and the Declaration of the Town of Boſton in* 1768 ; *and goes on with greater Severity ; but we give this only, that our Readers might not be ignorant of what is publiſhed at Home.*

BOSTON, October 24.

LAST Wedneſday forenoon it was ſaid, the high Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, had orders to clear the Province Manufactory-Houſe in the town of Boſton, for a number of years ſuperintended by Mr. John Brown, in behalf of a certain company, and lately on his own account. Mr. Brown being informed the order was to be put in execution that day, detained ſome perſons to ſerve as evidences of the tranſactions. About 2 o'clock the Sheriff came, attended by the Lieut. Governor, and approaching the Hall window, out of which the people leaned to receive them, the Sheriff ſaid he was ſent by the authority of the province to demand poſſeſſion of that houſe, and to require Mr. Brown to clear it forthwith, for the reception of his Majeſty's troops ; and obſerved that he had brought his Honor along with him, that his advice might have the more weight in moving Mr. Brown to reſign the houſe quietly. Mr. Brown queſtioned the Sheriff with reſpect to his warrant, which he ſaid was an order from the Governor, founded on a reſolve of Council, whereby the Governor was impowered to clear the Houſe. Mr. Brown ſaid he never had any lawful warning to leave the houſe, and did not look upon the power of the Governor and Council ſufficient to diſpoſſeſs him, and finally told him, that he would not ſurrender his poſſeſſion to any till required by the General Court, under whom he held, or was obliged thereto by the law of the province, or compelled by force. His Honor replied, that Mr. Brown was a tenant at will of the province, that the Governor and Council were the remaining authority of the province, which he looked upon ſufficient to warrant the proceedings ; obſerved that Mr. Brown muſt be very ill adviſed to think of withſtanding that authority, and wiſhed him to conſider better than to involve himſelf in conſequences ſo diſagreeable as muſt attend his refuſal. Mr. Brown to this returned, that his Counſel were of the ableſt in the province, and he ſhould adhere to their advice, be the conſequences what they would. The Sheriff then left the windows, and walked up the eaſtermoſt ſtairs, rapped moderately at the door, and no body anſwering, ſoon returned, acquainting Mr. Brown, he had done enough for the whole in the ſteps taken with him. The Sheriff, in his return, took out and read a paper to Mr. Brown, containing, as he ſaid, a tranſcript of a minute of Council, and inſtruction from the Governor, to clear the Factory forthwith. Mr. Brown firſt requeſted, and afterwards demanded, a copy of his order, which he refuſed, referring him to the Secretary's office, where, after divers applications, he was there firſt put off, and then finally denied.

Mr. Brown ſtill retaining apprehenſion of violent meaſures, kept his doors and windows ſhut, and ſuffered none to enter without caution ; this cauſed the men working in the cellar to keep one of the lower ſaſhes moveable, to paſs from the cellar to the yard. Thurſday in the forenoon the Sheriff, with another gentleman, were ſeen reconnoitering, and between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Sheriff came to the eaſt end of the Factory, where was the window aforementioned, at which one of the weavers had juſt gone out ; the young man, ſeeing the Sheriff approach the window, turned haſtily, to prevent his entering, but notwithſtanding his efforts to that purpoſe, the Sheriff entered the window, ſword in hand. Mr. Brown, then at ſome diſtance in the cellar, hearing the ſcuffle, haſtened to the window, but a loom intervening, the Sheriff had fully forced entry before Mr. Brown could oppoſe him ; a ſmall ſcuffle happened between them, in which neither party received much hurt, two of the Sheriff's deputies, and a ſervant, following ; one of whom was ſoon after ſent to the Officer of the Piquet, with a written order to come, with his guard, to the Factory immediately. On his arrival the Sheriff ordered him to place centinels at each door, two or more at the gate, and ten in the cellar ; then read him a paper, giving him full poſſeſſion of the yard, charging him to let any one come out of the houſe, but none to go in : Finding the people gather faſt about the gate, orders were iſſued for another company, the poſting of which gave the compleat idea of a formal blockade. Friday morning bread and water were denied, and no perſon allowed to ſpeak to them for ſeveral hours ; the ſick were denied the viſits of their Phyſicians, and Dr. Church's apprentice pretty roughly uſed, in attempting to convey them medicines.

Some gentlemen deploring the imminent ruin of their country, and fearing ſome ill conſequences from the reſentment of the people, who had been inſulted by the guards, &c. kept with them, to moderate their temper ; while others laid before the members of his Majeſty's Council, the diſtreſs and danger they conceived the people ſubjected to by theſe unprecedented actions. The Council aſſembled, and after ſome deliberation waited on his Excellency, and ſignified that their advice to clear the Factory, intended no more than to clear it by law. His Excellency ſaid, it appeared to him to impower him to clear it as he moſt conveniently could ; however, it ſeems the conſequence of this meeting was a recal of the troops about 7 o'clock that evening, leaving a ſmall guard in the cellar, and one or two at the window.

It were to be wiſhed---that the principal officers may, for the future, admoniſh all ſubalterns and private men to ſpeak with reſpect of the laws of the country, as a contrary behaviour muſt inevitably introduce that anarchy and confuſion it was pretended they were ſent to ſuppreſs.

Thus this extraordinary affair, which has been made the ſubject of ſo much converſation in town, at preſent reſts."

By a veſſel from Halifax, we hear that the Indians have lately killed ſeveral people in the ſettlements at the back of Louiſbourg.

It is ſaid that his Majeſty's ſhip Romney is under ſailing orders for Halifax, on board of which Commodore Hood is to hoiſt his broad pendant, and proceed to Boſton, where the fleet will rendezvous for the future.

Laſt week the lady of the Honourable John Temple, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon, and yeſterday forenoon he was baptized in Trinity-Church by the name of Grenville. His Excellency General Gage, and Robert Temple, Eſq; ſtood godfathers.

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort Stanwix, dated the 17th Inſtant.

" *A great Body of Indians are already aſſembled here, and by Expreſſes arrived Yeſterday, from other diſtant Tribes, at preſent on their Way hither, it is judged that in a few Days, their Number will be encreaſed to at leaſt three Thouſand. Sir William Johnſon, whoſe Attention to the Buſineſs of this Congreſs is indefatigable, and who has a ſurpriſing Influence over theſe Savages, has brought here, Goods as well as Caſh, to a very large Amount, to be diſtributed in Preſents to the different Nations ; but by the Advices received Yeſterday, of the great Numbers coming in, he is apprehenſive that what he has at preſent here, tho' large, will be inſufficient, and has therefore diſpatched Expreſſes for a further Supply of both ; he has alſo been neceſſitated, as Proviſions fall ſhort, to purchaſe a large Number of live Oxen, and has given Directions for more to be brought here ; in ſhort, he devotes his whole Study to promote the Matters of the Congreſs, which it is thought will be attended with the moſt beneficial Conſequences.*"

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Public Notice is hereby given, That the MAYOR's COURT, for the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-Houſe, in this City, on Tueſday, the 15th Inſtant.

Saturday laſt Captain Blewer arrived here from Penſacola, who informs, that on the 5th of October, in Lat. 25 : 29, Long. 84 : 2, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, he ſaw a Sail to Windward, bearing down for him ; at 7 ſhe fired a Gun, and in Half an Hour after, another Gun, from which he judged her to be in Diſtreſs, and immediately hove to, and hoiſted his Lights, expecting her to come down to him ; at 9 o'Clock a third Gun was fired, and ſhe anſwered his Lights ; at 10, being within Half a Mile of him, ſhe ſuddenly diſappeared, and he ſaw no more of her ; he then hoiſted ſeveral more Lights, and lay by for four Hours afterwards, in Hopes of taking up ſome of the People, but could ſee none of them, and imagines they all went down with the Veſſel, which appeared to be a large Ship.---On the 23d, off Cape-Hatteras, he ſpoke a Schooner from Rhode-Iſland bound to South-Carolina, out 7 Days ; and the next Day he ſpoke another Schooner, bound to this Port from North-Carolina, all well.

Captain Guitton, from Cork, on the 22d of September, in Lat. 45 : 53, Long. 25 : 50, ſpoke a Brig from Liſbon for Boſton, 7 Days out, and on the 29th, in Lat. 37 : 19, Long. 29 : 30, he ſpoke a Sloop from New-York for Madeira, out 5 Weeks, and 3 Days.

Captain Aſhmead, from Liſbon, on the 10th of laſt Month, in Lat. 36 : 30, Long. 48, ſpoke the Sloop Friendſhip, from New-York for Barcelona, out 12 Days.

Captain Chancellor, from Barbados, on the 23d ult. in Lat. 35 : 11, Long. 73 : 36, ſpoke a Brig from Cape-Nicola for Rhode-Iſland, 12 Days out, all well.

Captain Weſt, from Jamaica, on the 19th ult. off Crooked Iſland, ſpoke a Brig, from Nicola Mole for Boſton, all well.

Captain Friend, in the Ship Carolina, from this Port for London, was ſpoke with, on the 26th of laſt Month, in Lat. 37, Long. 71, by Captain Hunter, arrived at New-York, from St. Ubes ; he had met with a hard Gale of Wind, but were then all well on board.

Captain M'Kinſie, arrived at New-York, from St. Ubes, on the 12th ult. in Lat. 33 : 34, Long. 67, ſpoke the Schooner Martha, Captain Johnſton, from Virginia, for St. Chriſtophers. And a Ship from Virginia, for Glaſgow, 4 Days out, was ſpoke with on the 14th, in Lat. 38, Long. 66 : 30, by Captain Betton, alſo arrived at New-York, from St Ubes.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Robinſon, Carman, and May, at Liſbon ; Captain Hubbs, at Barbados ; and Captain Taylor (laſt from North-Carolina) at St. Croix.

At Barbados. Captain Greenway (of this Port) from Briſtol ; Randall, from Piſcataqua ; Bartlett, from Marblehead ; Burnham, from Salem ; Angell, and All, from Rhode-Iſland, and Captain Dunſley, from Virginia.

At Jamaica. Captain Davidſon, from Philadelphia ; and Captain Robinſon, from Wilmington.

*** In the Extract from the Minutes of the *American Society*, inſerted in No. 2077 of this Gazette, inſtead of *Cog-wheel*, in the 64th Line, read *Spur-wheel.*

☞ In No. VII. of the Anatomiſt, in the 61ſt and 62d Lines, inſtead of that point will never be *earned*, read that point will never be *carried.*

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 6s. Indian Corn 2s. 6d. Ship Bread 16s. Middling Ditto 22s. to 24s.. White Ditto 29 to 30s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 55s. Pork 90s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 5d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 30 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 45 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 3s. 10d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 18d. Flax-ſeed 4 s. 6d. Bar Iron 23 l. Pig Iron 8l. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Crawford, C. Smith, from Cowes. Sloop Rebecca, J. Fiſher, Tortola. Ship Clarendon, J. Carr, and Brig Elizabeth, C. Weſt, Jamaica. Ship Sally, P. Brown, and Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, Liſbon. Ship Madeira Packet, I. All, London. Schooner John and Phœbe, C. Cardiff, N. Carolina. Ship Betſy, S. Hawke, Portſmouth. Schooner Betſy, W. Martin, and Schooner Pine Grove, J. Wilſon, Maryland. Snow Hope, J. Gilliat, Liverpool. Snow Barbados Packet, S. Chancellor, Barbados. Schooner Betſy, L. Hammond, and Snow Pleaſants, J. Sturdivant, Virginia. Brig Greyhound, C. Alexander, and Brig James, W. Carliſle, St. Croix. Sloop Sally, J. Blewer, from Penſacola.

OUTWARDS. *Schooner Sally, W. Barnes, for Grenades. Schooner Leopard, J. Greely, Halifax. Brig Friendſhip, R. Hutchins, Ship Pennſylvania Packet, R. Gill, Ship Clarendon, J. Carr, and Ship Hope, J. Roſs, Jamaica. Ship Molly, B. Alliſon, Antigua. Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Mediterranean. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, Londonderry. Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Boſton. Brig Betſy, Z. Hutchings, St. Euſtatia. Ship Newry's Aſſiſtance, W. Cheevers, Newry. Sloop Three Brothers, J. Buncker, Nantucket. Schooner Recovery, A. Boig, New Providence. Ship Eleanor, T. Whitlock, Barbados. Brig Richard Penn, J. Galloway, Glaſgow. Brig James, J. Johnſon, Cork. Ship St. Andrew, C. Emlen, Madeira. Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Liſbon. Sloop Rebecca, J. Fiſher, for Tortola.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Three Friends, W. Wyer, to Piſcataqua. Ship Boyne, H. Dougherty, Brig Patty, R. Hardie, and Schooner Dove, W. Gamble, Liſbon. Ship Munificence, G. Falconer, Jamaica. Brig Hannah, H. Styles, Barbados. Sloop Rennis, J. Creaton, and Ship Eſther, R. Adams, Maryland. Snow Elizabeth, J. Gibbon, Malaga. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, and Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Sloop Molly, N. Stone, and Schooner Priſcilla, J. Shaw, Boſton. Snow Seven Brothers, O. Flaherty, Gibraltar. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, London. Brig Friends Goodwill, W. Spicer, New-York. Sloop Hawke, R. Macey, Nantucket. Sloop Adventure, J. Taylor, Virginia. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marſhall, to Antigua.*

By AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE, in SOUTHWARK, To-morrow, being Friday, the 4th of November, will be preſented,

CYMBELINE,

KING of BRITAIN.

To which will be added, never acted here,

A COMEDY, in two Acts, written by Mr. MACKLIN, called

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

In which will be introduced, the admired IRISH SONG of

ELLEN-A-ROON.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 18th of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Benjamin Armitage, in Briſtol townſhip, two certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, one of them containing 34 acres, and 20 perches, and the other 70 acres and a half, and 20 perches, each of them having a dwelling-houſe, and other buildings, erected thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel and Joſeph Jones, and Jacob Moore; late the eſtate of Henry Gilbert; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th of November, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Barge, in Market-ſtreet, a certain meſſuage, or tenement, and piece of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 18 feet, and in depth 200 feet, bounded ſouthward with High-ſtreet, weſtward with ground in poſſeſſion of Henry Wolfling, northward with the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, and eaſtward with ground of John Head; late the eſtate of George Klein, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Adams, in Whitemarſh, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Dublin, containing about ſix acres, having a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log barn, &c. erected thereon, bounded by lands of Chriſtopher Zimmerman, David Acop, and others. Alſo another lot, of nine acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of John Coller, and Iſaac and Peter Cleaver, &c. late the eſtate of Jacob Shike; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer,

CONTINUES the drawing of deeds, and other inſtruments of writing, at his office in Race-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where any gentlemen, deſirous to lend money on good ſecurity, may be aſſiſted therein, by applying to him, and their buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt care, diſpatch, and ſecrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their money at intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage, or otherwiſe. He will alſo, upon application, with accuracy peruſe and examine titles to lands, &c. and inform the poſſeſſors or owners of the deeds relating to ſuch lands, of any defects in their titles; alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch defects. PETER THOMSON.

N. B. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe a yearly rent charge of Eight Pounds, money of Pennſylvania, may have the ſame reaſonable, by applying to the ſaid Thomſon. *

To be SOLD by public vendue,

On the twenty-ſecond day of December next, at the houſe of John Rinker, in Eaſton,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 264 acres, in the townſhip of Mount Bethel, in the county of Northampton, about 12 miles above Eaſton. The title is indiſputable. If any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe at private ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber in time, they may know the terms.

T.b.c. 6 w. JAMES LOGAN.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Honourable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, that a threatening Letter, directed to Mr. Sheppard, Searcher of the Cuſtoms at Philadelphia, was left under the front Door of his Lodgings, Copy of which is as follows.

"Mr. SHEPPARD,

"I few Days ago acquainted you, by Letter, that if you continued to execute your Office in Philadelphia, you would meet with Oppoſition, but it ſeems you have not regarded that Hint; I now again declare to you, that your Office is diſagreeable to the People here, and that if you perſiſt in acting in it, your Perſon, and Life, will be in great Danger; if you will continue in it, you muſt blame yourſelf for the Conſequences; I wiſh you well in any other Employment.

"Saturday Night. L. S."

For the better diſcovering, and bringing to Juſtice, the Perſon or Perſons principally concerned in writing and ſending the ſaid threatening Letter, the Commiſſioners are hereby pleaſed to offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, Philadelphia Currency, to be paid by us, to any one, except the Perſon principally concerned in actually contriving, writing, or cauſing to be wrote, the aforeſaid Letter) who ſhall diſcover his or their Accomplice, or Accomplices, ſo that he or they may be apprehended, and convicted thereof. JOHN SWIFT, Collector, ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Comptroller. ¶

WANTED,

AS a houſe-keeper to a tradeſman in town, a middle aged woman, of very good character, that has been uſed to the general work of a family, and will undertake that of a ſmall one. As the perſon wanting her, is not of affluent circumſtances, great frugality, &c. will be expected in the whole of her conduct. Any one ſo qualified, and diſpoſed for ſuch employ, may, for further particulars, enquire of PEGGY CUMMINGS, at the corner of Second and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Any perſon that is conſcious they cannot be well recommended by perſons of repute, is deſired not to apply, as it will be only trouble in vain.

And as the advertiſer wants to be agreeably ſuited, and very much diſlikes new faces, and changing often, he informs the perſon applying, that her having much acquaintance, and many viſitors, will be ſo very diſagreeable to him, as not to be diſpenſed with. §

For LONDON,

(And expected to ſail in about two Weeks, having two thirds of her Cargoe engaged)

The Ship UNITY,

Enoch Story, *Commander*,

A Good Ship, ſails faſt, and hath excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or ſaid Commander, on board the Ship at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

For BELFAST,

The BRIGANTINE

EXPERIMENT,

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

MASTER,

WILL ſail the Firſt of December, having a good Part of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Fiſhbourn's Wharff, or to ORR, DUNLOPE, and GLENHOLME.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP,

HERCULES,

MASTER,

IS a good Veſſel, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers; her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail the latter Part of this Month. For Paſſage apply to THOMAS SAVADGE, in Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD, by

ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

A FEW pair of COLOGN MILLSTONES, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 4 inches diameter; boulting cloths, rum, ſugar, melaſſes, tea, pepper, &c. &c.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A Black ſhagreened caſe Pinchbeck WATCH, with a ſilver chain, the maker's name BRENTWOOD, London, No. 936, was taken out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, by a perſon aſſuming the name of the owner. Whoever can give information of the ſame, ſo as the offender may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, from ¶ JOHN WOOD.

FRANCIS WADE,

ONCE more, and for the laſt time, requeſts of all who ſtand indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, for dry goods, or otherwiſe, to come and pay off their reſpective ballances, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of taking other methods to recover the ſame, without reſpect to perſons, having hitherto given much greater indulgence than they could have expected; and as he is now come to a reſolution of cloſing his affairs in the dry goods buſineſs, he propoſes to ſell off all his remaining ſtock of dry goods by public vendue, conſiſting of a variety of plain ſilks, ſilk, cotton and thread ſtockings, breeches patterns, callicoes, chints, ſtuffs, camblets, callimancoes, with ſundry other articles, too tedious to inſert; the ſale to begin on Monday, the 28th day of November inſt. at the houſe where ſaid WADE formerly lived, next door to Captain George Rankin's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Stretch's in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

N. B. Said WADE gives, as uſual, the higheſt price for good clean barley, delivered at his brewery, near the Drawbridge, or at Wade and Hempill's ſtore in Wilmington, or Thomas Wade's, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and has to ſell, flour, middlings, ſhip ſtuff and bran.

To be SOLD by

PETER WIKOFF,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet,

A FRESH aſſortment of dry GOODS, juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from England; amongſt which are, rugs, blankets, Bath coatings, beaver coatings, bearſkins, naps, duffils, kerſeys, halfthicks, flannels, broadcloths, frizes, yarn and worſted ſtockings, ſhaloons, rattinets, hair pluſh, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, German and Iriſh linens, calicoes, cottons, window glaſs, nails, perſians, taffeties, handkerchiefs of all kinds, &c. beſides many other goods not herein mentioned. T. b. c. 3 m.

CAME to the Subſcriber's, on Sunday, the 30th Day of October laſt, a likely bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and a Half high, paces and trots, ſhod all round, his Age unknown. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again, by applying to AARON LEADLIE, living between the Middle-Ferry and the Black-Horſe, on Coneſtogoe Road, and within 4 Miles of Philadelphia. §

CAME to the Houſe of DAVID JONES, living in Saliſbury, Lancaſter County, the 31ſt of October laſt, a brindle STEER, with a white Face, and is ſuppoſed to be two Years old. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take it away. ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, the 23d of October laſt, a certain JOSEPH POST, born in Ireland, about 28 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 3 inches high, pale faced, pock-marked, dark curled hair, and blind of one eye; had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, ſhort blue coat, ſtriped linen trowſers, chocolate coloured ſtockings, half-worn neats leather ſhoes, with buckles. He took with him, a ſmall black mare, about 12 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, ſome white on one hind foot, with a ſwitch tail; alſo took a new hunting ſaddle, with old ſtirrup irons, and no houſings. He appears to be a ſtill quiet fellow, except when he has taken too much ſtrong drink, which he is apt to do. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, with the mare and ſaddle, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall have the above reward; or Three Pounds for the man alone, and Thirty Shillings for the mare and ſaddle, paid by WILLIAM KERLIN, living in Birmingham, Cheſter county. ¶

Kent county, Maryland, near the head of Cheſter-river.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUGHES, by trade a ſmith, about 20 years of age, ſuppoſed to be 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of ſheep black, blue jacket, pluſh breeches, of a wine-ſtone colour, black or blue ſtockings, old ſhoes, and old felt hat; he is very crooked in the hams. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

† WILLIAM GRANT.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ROSE,

WILLIAM DYSART,

MASTER,

NOW loading at Stamper's Wharff; will ſail the latter End of November, having a great Part of her Cargoe already engaged: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL. §

N. B. Thoſe People who gave Notes to Captain Dyſart, for their Paſſage from Derry, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

Has removed his ſtore into Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, into that lately occupied by Jonathan Brown, where he has for ſale,

A GENERAL aſſortment of merchandize, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the Brigantine Nancy, Captain Leech, and Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, a few quarter caſks beſt Madeira MALMSEY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th of November, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, on the north ſide of Prince-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on ſaid Prince-ſtreet, about 190 feet, and in depth about 200 feet; late the eſtate of Joſeph Glaſcodine and wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 7th of November, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, four certain brick meſſuages, and lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Vine-ſtreet, the whole containing in breadth 54 and a half feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid; eaſtward with a lot late of John Hyatt, ſouthward with ground late of John Denton, and weſtward with a lot late of James Parrock, the weſtermoſt part of which being 16 feet and a half in breadth, and is ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds Six Shillings Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of Preſerve Brown deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 8th of November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Black, in Southwark, a certain frame tenement, and two lots of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing; one of them containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet, or thereabouts; the other of them containing in breadth 80 feet, and in depth 230 feet, or thereabouts, adjoining the diviſion line of Chattin and Burd's lands, and a certain 20 feet lane; late the eſtate of Felix Hurliman; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 9th of November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on the weſt-ſide of Budd-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 25 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, having a two ſtory frame tenement erected thereon, adjoining ground of Robert Knox, and Iſaac Coates, ſubject to a ground rent of 3l. 17s. per annum; late the eſtate of William Watſon, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 15, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of November, about two o' clock, at Thomas Lunn's tavern, in the townſhip of London Britain, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 50 acres, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Thomas Jordan, George Crow, John Wann, Thomas Singleton, and others; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

For LONDON,

The SHIP,

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

NATHANIEL FALCONER,

COMMANDER,

IS expected to ſail in about three Weeks. and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, or ſaid COMMANDER. Oct. 19, 1768.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

JUPITER,

JAMES MACKY,

MASTER,

WILL ſail with all expedition, having part of her cargoe already engaged; for freight or paſſage, apply to the MASTER on board, at the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

A certain FRANCIS JOHNSON, who came over on redemption in ſaid ſhip from Londonderry, and has taken advantage of the liberty given him to go, for a few days, into the country, and not yet paid his paſſage, is hereby deſired immediately to come and ſettle for the ſame, or the ſaid maſter will be under the neceſſity of advertiſing him, with a deſcription of his perſon, and a reward for taking him up.

For SAVANNA, in GEORGIA,

The BRIGANTINE,

GEORGIA PACKET,

GEORGE BRIDGES,

COMMANDER,

A NEW Live Oak and Cedar Veſſel, will ſail as ſoon as poſſible. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to BRIGHT and PECHIN, or ſaid Commander, on board the Brig, now lying at their Wharff.

N. B. Said *BRIGHT* and *PECHIN* have for SALE, imported in the ſaid Brig, from Georgia, a Quantity of choice new Rice, Bees Wax, ſoal Leather, Raccoon Skins, Live Oak and Cedar Ship Timber and Poſts, Orange Juice, Log-Wood, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, October* 20, 1768.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP

ROSANNA,

PAUL COX,

MASTER,

WILL ſail in three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Stamper's Wharff, or to

CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL.

Who have for ſale, a compleat Aſſortment of 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd, wd, Iriſh Linens, and 9-8ths Sheetings, Iriſh Houſewife and Dowlas Linen; Linen and Cotton Checks; Bed Bunts; printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, Muſlins, and Chints; Cambricks, Muſlins, Lawns, Culgee Handkerchiefs, Romals, Bandanoes, checked and printed Handkerchiefs, Poplins, Shaloons, Silk Hoſe, Ozenbrigs, Sail Canvas, &c. ¶

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

ELIZABETH,

DAVID BROWN,

MASTER,

NOW loading at Stamper's Wharff; will ſail about the 25th of November: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL. †

A few JARS of RAISINS, of the beſt Kind,

To be Sold by

JAMES CURTAIN,

In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. §

In Connecticut the Epiſcopal party carried their pretenſions to an eſtabliſhment in the Plantations, by the Act of Uniformity, to a very high pitch. This was urged by Caner and Wetmore, from a principle eſtabliſhed, as Wetmore ſaid, by ſkilful lawyers, *that colonies tranſplanting themſelves, carry the laws of their mother country with them.* And from theſe ſtruggles and attempts to eſtabliſh themſelves by the Act of Uniformity, the world may judge who have been the aggreſſors in theſe diſputes; or whether the Epiſcopal Churches, or Independents, who ſtrive to defend their liberties and privileges, are moſt to be blamed. But this aſpiring, reſtleſs, ambitious ſpirit of the Miſſionaries, never was content to have equal privileges, but always ſtrove for ſomething ſuperior to all other religious ſocieties, and to introduce the *Act of Uniformity*, with its penal laws. Theſe ſtruggles have given juſt ground to fear them as a common enemy, and to believe, that if an Epiſcopate be eſtabliſhed among us, it will not be ſo innocent and harmleſs as ſome pretend, but that it will bring with it the uſual appendage of its Tyrannical Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and with them vexatious law ſuits, and expenſive appeals, and diſtreſs, and confuſion.

As the old ſtory of New-England perſecution is again repeated, to the diſadvantage of Preſbyterians, though the Anatomiſt allows it was done by the Independents, we will once more give it a due attention. We declare, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that we deteſt and abhor perſecution for conſcience ſake, in Preſbyterians, Independents, Epiſcopalians and Roman Catholicks, as inhuman and antichriſtian. We obſerved already, that the people of New-England were led into theſe ſeverities by an act of parliament, made in the 35th year of Elizabeth, which condemns all Non-conformiſts, after they are convicted, to *baniſhment*; in caſe of return without licence, to *death*, without benefit of Clergy. This ſevere law was again renewed anno 1664, in the act againſt conventicles, with ſome additional ſeverities, in the reign of King Charles, by which the Quakers, with all other Proteſtant Diſſenters, ſuffered moſt ſeverely. The perſecution in New-England was in a time of troubles both in Church and State; the perſecution in Old-England was in a time of peace and tranquility, when the Church of England ſat at the helm, and carried all before her. The Quakers could not, with any color or pretence, be proſecuted by the government for any plots or conſpiracies, or any diſturbance given to the peace of the State, yet a law was enacted againſt *them in particular*, anno 1662, intituled, An act for preventing miſchiefs, and danger that might ariſe from certain people called Quakers, by which they were made liable to ſevere fines and impriſonment, and after the third offence to tranſportation, *for refuſing to ſwear.* I ſhall here tranſcribe a paſſage from Sewell's Hiſtory (Page 335) “Having now left America, and returned to England, let us go and ſee the ſtate of perſecution at London, where deſperate fury now raged, though it was not in that chief city alone the Quakers, ſo called, were moſt grievouſly perſecuted; for a little before this time there was publiſhed in print, a ſhort relation of their perſecution through all England, ſigned by twelve perſons, ſhewing that more than *four thouſand two hundred* of thoſe called Quakers, both men and women, were in priſon in England, and denoting the number of them that were impriſoned in each county, either for *frequenting Meetings*, or for *denying to ſwear*, &c. Many of theſe had been grievouſly beaten, or their clothes torn, or taken away from them, and ſome were put into ſuch ſtinking dungeons, that ſome great men ſaid, they would not put their hunting dogs there. Some priſons were crouded full, both of men and women, ſo that there was not ſufficient room for all to ſit down at once; and in Cheſſin, *ſixty eight* perſons, were in this manner locked up in a ſmall room; an evident ſign, that they were an harmleſs people, that would not make any reſiſtance, nor uſe force. By ſuch ill treatment many grew ſick, and *not a few died* in ſuch jails; for no age, nor ſex, was regarded. Even antient people of ſixty, ſeventy and more years of age, were not ſpared; and moſt of theſe, being tradeſmen, ſhop-keepers, and huſbandmen, were thus reduced to poverty. For their goods were alſo ſeized for not going to Church (ſo called) or for not *paying tithes.* Many times they were fain to lie in priſon, on cold naſty ground, without being ſuffered to have any ſtraw, and often they have been kept ſeveral days *without any victuals.* No wonder therefore many died by ſuch hard impriſonments as theſe.

“At London, and in the ſuburbs, were about this time no leſs than *five hundred* of thoſe people called Quakers impriſoned; and ſome in ſuch narrow holes, that every perſon had ſcarcely conveniency to lie down, and the felons were ſuffered to rob them of their cloaths and money.”----This author proceeds to relate many inſtances of cruelty and ſeverity to theſe people, during the adminiſtration of the two brothers, Charles and James. He informs us (Page 517) that ſince the Reſtoration of King Charles (till the year 1676) above *two hundred* of the people called Quakers, had *died in priſons* in England, where they had been confined becauſe of their religion. But they were not the only ſufferers. It is well known that De Laune, who wrote the Plea for Non-conformity, was one of near *eight thouſand*, who had periſhed in priſon in the reign of King Charles the Second, merely for diſſenting from the Church in ſome points, for which they were able to give reaſons; and that one Jeremiah White had carefully collected a liſt of the Diſſenting ſufferers, and of their ſufferings, and had the names of ſixty thouſand perſons, who had ſuffered on a religious account, between the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second, and the Revolution by King William; *five thouſand* of whom *died in priſon* (Neal, Vol. 4, Page 450) The Anatomiſt threatens us with *unfolding a tale* to our diſadvantage, if we ſpeak of theſe ſeverities. We aſſure him we never intended to have mentioned theſe ſevere acts that bore down Diſſenters for near one hundred years, had he not proclaimed Preſbyterians ſour and intolerant, and tried to *blacken them* as a body, who are ſo reſpectable a part of the Proteſtant Churches. It is well known, that they were the firſt people in Europe that gave univerſal toleration to all religious denominations; but we fear no tales; if they be but true, let them be fairly told, to the diſhonor of all perſecutors. We have neither the inclination nor the power to obtain an eſtabliſhment to harraſs and diſturb other religious ſocieties in America. But that the Epiſcopal Miſſionaries, and others of their party, were they *encouraged, and protected by Biſhops*, have both the power and the inclination, is what we greatly fear. We are prepared to hang out the perſecutions of a Parker, a Whilegif, a Laud, and a Bancroft, to the world, to excite the hatred of mankind againſt religious tyranny; and to raiſe their horror and abhorrence of theſe ſevere acts that cloathed ſuch oppreſſors with power to do miſchief. But if the Anatomiſt, inſtead of abuſing his neighbours, proceeds with ſober arguments to anſwer the objections raiſed by the Centinel againſt Dr. Chandler's Appeal, we ſhall leave him and his adverſary to diſpute the point; only we deſire that he may do it with the calmneſs which does honor both to the Centinel and the Doctor. We ſhall lie on our oars, and if relieved of our fears, ſhall ſay no more of penal laws and perſecutions. But if inſtead of arguments, and ſound reaſons, we have nothing but ſhifts and evaſions, we muſt reaſon by analogy; and by what has happened from an Engliſh Epiſcopate, ſhall argue what we muſt fear from an Epiſcopate, if it be eſtabliſhed in America.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Snar, in Hatfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, the latter end of September laſt a red COW, with ſome white about her neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ❀

For ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS *CURRENCY* each,

May be purchaſed, and entered at a quarter's warning,

TWO houſes, ſituate in German-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, on Society hill. They are two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with good garrets, kitchens in the cellars, and have been built about 7 or 8 years. The lots are 15 feet front each, including an alley between the houſes, and about 50 feet deep; they rent for *Fourteen Pounds* per annum each, and are ſubject to a groundrent of *Thirty Shillings* currency, each lot; the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſers may have three or four years to pay the money, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. The owner's living in the country, and finding it very inconvenient to collect the rent, is the reaſon of their being offered ſo extremely cheap; no application need be made about a lower price; WILLIAM ROBINSON, Cabinet-maker, at the corner of German and Front-ſtreets, will ſhew the houſes, and direct where further enquiry may be made for

Tbctf RICHARD WELLS.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

JUST imported, a large and general aſſortment of fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, and to be ſold by ELLIS LEWIS, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, oppoſite Archibald M'Call's; millers and others, unacquainted with boulting cloths, may, by informing him which part of the buſineſs they are deſigned for, depend on being ſupplied with the beſt of cloths, and ſuitable for all branches of the boulting buſineſs.

Samuel Moore, *and* Samuel Cheſtnut,

TAKE the opportunity to inform their friends, and public in general, that they have erected a new brew-houſe, and malt-houſe, on Society-hill, adjoining the Old Play-houſe, in order to carry on the brewing, and malting buſineſs, in its ſeveral branches; and all perſons that pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on having good beer for ſhipping, or for town and country cuſtomers; and as they propoſe to make their own malt, and dry it with coal, in order to prevent the ſmoaky flavour which is ſo diſagreeable to many; they alſo inform the country farmers, and ſhallopmen, that have got barley to diſpoſe of, they may, by applying to ſaid Moore and Cheſtnut, have as high a price as given in Philadelphia. § 5s. Tbctf.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The SHIP

CLARENDON,

JAMES CARR,

COMMANDER;

A fine large Ship, has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail about the Firſt of December. For Freight or Paſſage, pleaſe apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander, at the London Coffee-houſe.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, the 18th of October laſt, a dark bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded I. I. has a ſtar in his forehead, a little white on his near hind foot, between a ſwitch and bob tail, he is mixed with white hairs all over, a little ſpoiled with the collar, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, and Five Pounds for the thief, paid by me, living in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, JOHN JACK.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid John Jack, are deſired to come and pay. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

On the 23d day of November inſtant, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN valuable meſſuage and plantation of exceeding good land for grain, well timbered, conſiſting chiefly of walnut, white oak, hickory, and poplar wood, containing 255 acres, with an indiſputable title, about 25 acres of well watered meadow, and much more may be made, an extraordinary bearing orchard, containing 400 and odd trees, in their prime, with near 200 peach trees, and other fruit trees, two good dwelling houſes, a good draw well at each door, barn, ſtables, good kitchen ſeparate from the houſe; the whole being new, under extraordinary repair as to fencing, with living ſprings of water almoſt in each field; the place is now a public tavern, and has been under licence for ſome years, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, near the Manor Meeting-houſe, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, a place of as great cuſtom as any tavern on ſaid road, or perhaps in the county, as it may appear, and is well known, all profits and advantages conſidered, together with its beautiful ſituation. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, a variety of houſhold goods, ſuch as cheſts of drawers, deſks and book caſe, walnut tables, chairs, horſes, breeding mares, milch cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, plows and harrows, and other implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole be ſold, where due attendance will be given by JAMES M'COSKRY.

N. B. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. ¶

RUN away, on the 21ſt of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Little Egg-Harbour townſhip, New-Jerſey, a Negroe man, named Benjamin Kipp; had on, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, leather breeches, mixt coloured ſtockings, blue outſide jacket, grey under jacket, and a felt hat, bound round with yellow ſtuff; and took with him a pair of trowſers, and a ſilk handkerchief. Alſo a Mulattoe boy, named James Wilſon, has a lock of white hair on the back part of his head; had on a white flannel ſhirt, leather breeches, pale blue ſtockings, a felt hat, bound with red ferret, two blue jackets, and a pair of tow trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaways, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward for both, or Fifty Shillings for either, paid by

⊕ JOHN WOOD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named CATHERINE JONES, born in Ireland, of a very red complexion, long noſe, and long black hair; had on, when ſhe went away, a chip hat, with a red ribbon about the crown of it, a ſtriped linen gown, red flannel petticoat, a ſtriped linſey ditto, a black ſilk handkerchief, an old tow ſhift, with flaxen ſleeves, a pair of worſted ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes, and took with her a ſhort cloth cloak, and white linen apron. Whoever takes up ſaid Catherine Jones, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS DAVIS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is with one John O'Brian, a runaway, an artful fellow, and knows moſt parts of the country. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th day of laſt October, a ſilver faced WATCH, the chryſtal cracked a-croſs, had an old plaited ſilk ſtring, with only a key to it, the maker's name Clayton, and the number 9621. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures the watch, ſo that the watch may be had again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the watch alone, paid by ROBERT HALL, innkeeper, in Concord, Cheſter county. ‡

Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Oct. 13, 1768.

RUN away, on Sunday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice man, named George Bennet, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet, is pretty freſh coloured, has ſhort brown hair, a little curled; had on, and took with him, a brown home-made cloth coat, and red broadcloth jacket, a midling good fur hat, buckſkin breeches, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, one fine ſhirt, and two check ditto, two pair of ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes; he is a ſhoemaker by trade. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by LEWIS WILMIN. ¶

TO be SOLD, a tract of land, containing 1200 acres, ſituate in the forks of the north branch of Rariton River, in Somerſet county, New Jerſey, 16 miles from New Brunſwick landing; bounded eaſterly by Pepack river, ſoutherly and weſterly by Allamatunck River, and northerly by a ſtrait line, from one river to the other (either the whole together, or in farms of two or 300 acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of December next, or at private ſale, any time before, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on payment of one fourth part of the conſideration money, any reaſonable time will be given for the payment of the remainder; on the ſouth eaſterly end of the tract is a genteel dwelling-houſe, a large barn and ſtables, a very good garden and orchard; the great road from Brunſwick to Black river, and from Elizabeth town to Delaware river, are within ſight of the houſe; a large griſt mill, within 300 yards of it. This ſituation is pleaſant for a gentleman's ſeat, and convenient for a country ſtore. On the weſterly end of the tract is a farm-houſe, barn and ſtables, garden and orchard; about 700 acres of this tract is cleared, 100 of which is excellent meadow, the reſt is eſteemed as good wheat land as any in New-Jerſey; about 80 acres of it is now in wheat, the remainder of the tract is well timbered, and rich ſwamp. At the ſame time and place (or at any time before, at private ſale) will be expoſed at public vendue, 6 Negroes, about 100 head of horned cattle and horſes, a parcel of good ſheep and hogs, about 1000 buſhels of wheat, 600 buſhels of oats, 500 buſhels of Indian corn, about 2000 pound weight of flax, and about 100 tons of well got Engliſh hay, with waggons, carts, ploughs, and a variety of very good farming utenſils. For further particulars relative to the premiſes, enquire thereon of

JOHN CAREY.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, in the night of the 30th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living at Mount-holly, in New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John O'Brian, but denies that the O belongs to his name, aged about 35 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, with a little of the brogue, is a ſhoemaker by trade, can work plantation work, has ſhort dark curled hair: Had on, when he went away, a felt hat, light coloured cloth jacket, lined with flannel, new ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, pretty good ſhoes, with large braſs buckles, but may be likely to change his clothes, as he ſtole from his maſter a bearſkin riding coat, with ſide pockets, a bluiſh cloth jacket, faded to a light colour, with metal buttons, a pair old ſuperfine cloth breeches, of a blue colour, mixed with red, a white ruffled ſhirt, an old leather jacket, with a piece put in the back part, lined with woollen, a pair of lattice made ſilver buckles, light blue grey ſtockings, a large ſilk handkerchief, ticken trowſers, and old ſtriped ſhirt; he had with him two new pairs of ozenbrigs trowſers, and two new ozenbrigs ſhirts; and ſtole his maſter's ſorrel horſe, above 14 hands high, with a white face, and white hind legs, paces, trots and gallops well; an old ſaddle and bridle, and a bag, in which he carried the things, but may have ſtolen many more things, not yet diſcovered. Whoever ſecures the above ſervant and horſe, &c. ſo that his maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Pounds for the horſe, &c. and Six Pounds for the man. The ſame fellow and horſe is advertiſed in ſingle advertiſements, at Six Pounds; but in this I have advanced the reward to Ten Pounds, if not taken before it comes out.

JOHN MONROW.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 3d day of November, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 3 inches, and continuing the ſame breadth eaſtward, as far as the back wall of Nicholas Weaver's meſſuage, and then narrowing on the ſouth-ſide to 19 feet 11 inches, and continuing that breadth to the end of the ſaid lot; the whole depth of the ſaid lot being 49 feet; bounded ſouthward with Nicholas Weaver's lot, weſtward with Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward and eaſtward with Joſeph Fox's ground.

Alſo a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 85 feet; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with William Vaugh's meſſuage and lot, and eaſtward with Michael Hillegas's ground; ſubject to the full reſidue and remainder of the yearly rent of Four Pounds, Eight Shillings Sterling, after deducting Five Pounds Eight Shillings Pennſylvania currency, payable to the purchaſer out of two adjacent lots; which ſaid 3 lots were formerly one large lot, late the eſtate of Andrew Breakle deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 4th of November, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, a certain two ſtory frame building, or work ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 19 feet 3 inches, and in depth about 140 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground of Doctor Moore, ſouthward by ground of Robert Pariſh, weſtward by ground of Henry Hill, and northward by Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of Ten Shillings per foot, per annum; late the eſtate of Frederick Shreyer, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on the weſt ſide of Frankford road, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded eaſtward with the ſaid road, ſouthward with Paul Miller's lot, weſtward with Chriſtian Everley's ground, and northward with Adam Fox's lot; late the eſtate of Frederick Shreyer; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Ludwick Kuhn, in Kenſington, a certain lot, or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth about 122 feet, and in depth about 320 feet; bounded by Cherry-ſtreet, and lands late of Anthony Palmer, Leonard Harman, John Reily, and Mary Street; late the eſtate of John Durburrow deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number X.

> *Theſe men trace the very footſteps of their forefathers. They call in queſtion the received diſcipline of the* Church, *the* Liturgy, *the vocation of* Bishops *;---and being great admirers of the* Geneva *diſcipline, think there is no better way of eſtabliſhing the ſame in* England, *than by inveighing and railing againſt the* Engliſh *hierarchy; ſtirring up the people to a hatred of the* Biſhops *and* Prelacy; *ſetting forth ſcandalous books againſt both, and in their libels and ſermons belching forth the moſt virulent calumnies.---*
>
> Camden's Annals of Eliz.

SUCH was the character given to the enemies of Epiſcopacy in the days of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the illuſtrious and impartial Camden, and King *James*, the ſucceſſor of *Elizabeth*, did not find them mended in his day, but declares, in his *Baſilicon Doron* (or Royal Gift to his ſon, who found them ſtill as little mended)---"that they were the peſts of the Commonwealth, whom no deſerts can oblige, no oaths or promiſes bind; breathing nothing but ſedition and calumnies, aſpiring without meaſure; railing without reaſon---accounting every one unworthy to enjoy the benefit of breathing, that denies the leaſt jot of their grounds; and who would make the ſcripture to be ruled by their conſcience, and not their conſcience by the ſcripture."---Nay, though educated among them, this Prince was obliged to complain to his Parliament----"that they were a ſett of men, ever diſcontented, ſcarcely to be ſuffered in any well governed Commonwealth, becauſe nothing can fully ſatisfy them, but the alteration of the whole frame of government."

How much of this character belongs to the *Centinel*, and other writers, who have been taken notice of in my former numbers, I leave every reader to determine for himſelf. The *Centinel*, in particular, with whom I am more immediately concerned, has ſhewn but little good diſpoſition to "the frame of *Engliſh* government," by his indecent abuſe of an order ſo cloſely interwoven with it. But what he ſays on this head may well be paſſed over, as it will hardly prevail on a ſenſible nation, "to forſake that government, the uſe whereof univerſal experience hath for ſo many years approved, and betake themſelves to a regiment, never till yeſterday heard of among men *." His newfangled ſchemes of government, which he propoſes to Churchmen in *America*, I hope, will meet with as little regard. He aſks---"Why do not the Epiſcopal Miniſters chuſe one of their number to be their ſuperior, and *voluntarily* agree to be governed by him?" Our anſwer is ready. We have ſome regard to our allegiance, and think this thing does not comport with it. We hope alſo, we have ſome regard to our principles of Church government, and would not willingly violate them. Laſtly, we regard decorum and peace; and we think neither would be promoted by unauthorized elections, or a government of this kind; but above all, we are known to hold it as a principle, that the Epiſcopal character cannot be derived in this manner. Thoſe who think otherwiſe, and chuſe to be governed otherwiſe, we do not deſire to moleſt; and only claim equal liberty to think for ourſelves, and follow that mode which we eſteem beſt, and moſt agreeable to holy ſcripture, and primitive practice.

But the *Centinel*, in his charity, ſtrives to remove our ſcruples on this head, by attemping to ſhew (what has often been attempted before him) that *Biſhops and Preſbyters are the ſame in ſcripture*. No doubt he was in hopes, from this doctrine, to lead the advocates for an *American* Epiſcopacy into a long train of diſpute, very foreign to the point in queſtion; which is not, whether it is a right belief in the Church---"that Biſhops are of divine inſtitution, an order ſuperior to Preſbyters, and eſſential to a full eccleſiaſtical conſtitution;" but whether, this being the belief of her Clergy and members in *America*, they are not entitled to ſuch a conſtitution, provided it does not interfere with the rights of others! Here I fix my argument, and from this ground I will not be drawn. It is vain (and indeed would ſcarce be proper in a News-paper) for ſuch *puny combatants* as we *Centinels*, *Anatomiſts*, and *Remonſtrants*, to retail over again all that has been written on this ſubject by eminent men on both ſides. The Church can boaſt many champions, but particularly her venerable Hooker, whoſe arguments, in the ſeventh book of his Eccleſiaſtical Polity, ſtand to this day unrefuted.

This excellent and learned writer (excellent and learned even in the opinion of our antagoniſts) goes to the fountain-head of *Scripture* and Church antiquity. He ſhews what things belonged eſſentially to the office of Biſhops from the beginning, and what were added to it afterwards, for reaſons of conveniency, and human policy. He proves that there ever were in the Church of Christ an order of men, to whom were given, with permanent continuance, not only power in common with Preſbyters, to adminiſter the word and ſacraments, but alſo a further power to ordain eccleſiaſtical perſons, and a *Chiefty* (or *Primacy*) in government over the Church----authentic liſts of ſuch Biſhops, from the earliſt times, can be produced, which whoever will queſtion, may as well queſtion all facts of hiſtory, and whether there was a conſtant ſucceſſion of *Roman* Emperors from *Julius Cæſar*.

"A thouſand five hundred years, and upwards (ſays he) the Church hath continued under Biſhops; which to have been ordained of GOD, I am, for my own part, even as reſolutely perſuaded, as that any other kind of government in the world is of GOD. In this realm of *England*, before *Normans*, yea, before *Saxons*, there being Chriſtians, the chief paſtors of their ſouls were Biſhops---Even at the Council of *Ariminum*, about the year 359, *Britain* had three Biſhops preſent."---

Thus then, if we were not able to go back to the time of the Apoſtles, to prove that a government by *one*, had a preference to a Preſbyterian government by *many*, yet we can go far enough back, even in the mother country, to ſpare our antagoniſts a thouſand years, and ſtill have antiquity on our ſide. If, therefore, this veneration for antiquity were only a prejudice on our ſide, yet as it is a harmleſs one, we may be indulged in it.

But it is objected, that granting the ancient power of Biſhops in ordination, yet it is not practiſed now as in the Apoſtles times, in purſuance of ſome previous vote or election of the people, &c. Our venerable *Hooker*, who could ſometimes be merry, laughs at this objection, and ſhews that all the power given to the people by our antagoniſts themſelves, in the choice or direction of perſons fit to be ſet apart for the ſacred miniſtry, is a mere illuſion, and that they deal by the people in this caſe----"*much as thoſe nurſes do with infants, whoſe mouths they beſmear with the* backside *of the ſpoon, as though they had fed them, when they themſelves devour the food.*"

But what vote of the people, beſides the impoſition of St. *Paul*'s hands, had *Timothy*; whom no one, without denying ſcripture, can deny to have been a Biſhop, or a Paſtor having power ſuperior to that of Preſbyters? "For he was to rule the Church of *Epheſus*; to *command* and *teach*; to regulate the public worſhip, and hinder women from ſpeaking; to ſee that *no doctrines were taught but what were received from our Lord and his Apoſtles*; to ordain, or *commit* the doctrine *of the goſpel to faithful men, who ſhould be able to teach others, and to lay hands ſuddenly on no man*; to hear and judge of caſes in diſpute, but *againſt an elder not to receive an accuſation, but before two or three witneſſes*; and finally, them that ſin to rebuke before all, that others alſo might fear!"

Here are pointed out the peculiar authorities exerciſed by the primitive Biſhops; and in the like manner, and with the like authorities, not by the peoples choice, was *Titus* ordained Biſhop of *Crete* by *Paul*, and we do believe, from the whole voice of Church hiſtory, that there was conſtantly afterwards a ſucceſſion of men, with the power of ordination and government, ſuperior to Preſbyters, in the Church.

Indeed *Calvin* himſelf, the founder of Preſbytery, doth allow, that in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, there were Biſhops that had the like power in the aſſembly of Miniſters, as the *Roman* Conſuls in the Senate, to adviſe, exhort, regulate debates, and ſee that every thing was performed according to rules agreed on.---This power is all that we have occaſion to contend for in the matter of government; and the *Centinel* himſelf allows---"that few profeſſors of Chriſtianity deny Biſhops to be of divine inſtitution;" nay further, his aſſociate, the *Remonſtrant*, is willing to allow us twenty Biſhops (even one in every houſe) to ordain, confirm, and inſpect the morals of the Clergy, provided they have no connection with our civil affairs. Theſe conceſſions are ſomething; but alas! I muſt not flatter myſelf that they will be allowed to do me much good. The *Centinel* contends, that it is impoſſible for us to have ſuch primitive Biſhops, becauſe contradictory to the known ſentiments of our Church, and of every other, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. Our idea of Epiſcopacy he contends likewiſe to be Dioceſan, and very different from that which prevailed in the firſt ages of the Church.

If any thing in ſuch an inconſiſtent writer could be aſtoniſhing, his ſtumbling on ſuch an argument as this would be really ſo; as it is the very argument I would wiſh to uſe againſt him. For if it be true that the preſent *Dioceſan Epiſcopacy*, with that power over the laity, which he reckons ſo dangerous, was not the ſort of Epiſcopacy that ſubſiſted in the Church from the beginning, he allows what I contend for, namely, that an Epiſcopacy, different from that in *England*, having once ſubſiſted, may be again fixed; and he contradicts his own aſſertion---viz. "that an exemption of the laity from the juriſdiction of the Biſhop (namely, ſuch a juriſdiction as the *Centinel* complains of) is a *novel invention*, without any parallel, &c.

I ſay, ſuch a juriſdiction over the *laity* as the *Centinel* complains of; for it would be abſurd to ſay, he ſpeaks here of ſuch a power as his own Paſtors, or *Preſbyterian Biſhops* (for ſo they like to be called) think it neceſſary to exerciſe over the flock committed to them, whether in one or more congregations. If that were his meaning, it would be nothing at all to his argument. For ſurely he could not, in decency, ſtrive to alarm all *America* againſt ſuch a neceſſary power as this, unleſs he could ſay, that the ſame power which is perfectly innocent in the hands of a *Preſbyterian Biſhop*, would be highly dangerous in a Biſhop of ours; and that what is right in *Scotland* and *Geneva*, ceaſes to be ſo in *England* and *America*.

Much has been ſaid about *Dioceſan Epiſcopacy*, and ſometimes to little purpoſe. The truth is, that though ſuch a Biſhop as *Timothy*, was appointed to *Epheſus*, as his more particular charge, yet he and other Biſhops of his time, were not properly *Dioceſan*; but Biſhops at large, who might ordain and govern in the Church *in general*, for the more ſpeedy propagation of Chriſtianity. But it is reaſonable to think (and ancient accounts prove it) that as this method could not be neceſſary long, ſo it did not long continue; but, for greater conveniency, and regularity, different Biſhops became fixed to different diſtricts; and thus a ſort of *Dioceſan Epiſcopacy* ſoon began; yet ſtill without thoſe additions of temporal power, and legal limitation of Dioceſes, which conſtitute the preſent *Dioceſan Epiſcopacy*; and which could not poſſibly take place till civil rulers became Chriſtians.

Now if the *Centinel* means any thing by a "juriſdiction over the laity, dangerous to liberty," he muſt mean the juriſdiction exerciſed under this laſt ſort of *Dioceſan Epiſcopacy*; for his own principles will not permit him to object to the powers exerciſed under the former ſort of Epiſcopacy. Why then, when he has quoted ſuch eminent writers in our Church, as having a juſt idea of this ſort of Epiſcopacy, will he ſtill inſiſt that ſuch an Epiſcopacy is a *novel invention*, inconſiſtent with the ſentiments of any Church that ever was on earth? Why cannot he diſtinguiſh between the true *Epiſcopal character*, and an adventitious character, and powers afterward annexed to it? As theſe adventitious powers have been greater or ſmaller in different countries, and in the ſame country at different times, he cannot ſurely think the real Epiſcopal character eſſentially connected with them, or altered, either by giving or taking them away.---I would aſk---Whether if the Governor of this province ſhould annex the office of Surveyor-General to that of firſt Miniſter of the firſt Preſbyterian Church in this city, it would diveſt him of his miniſterial character? Perhaps ſome good people might think the one office rather inconſiſtent with the other, but it would not deſtroy the idea of the miniſterial character, nor would it follow, that if this firſt Miniſter ſhould go to another province, the like adventitious office would be eſſential to his miniſterial character.

Upon what better principle can our *Centinel* argue, that our Church would conſider and claim all the powers and juriſdiction annexed to the Epiſcopal office in *England*, as eſſential to it in *America*? I ſhall ſhew, by full authorities, that this neither is, nor can be the principles of any Churchman whatever, nor of any man acquainted with the laws of his country, either ſtatute, common, or civil. I thought to have proceeded with theſe authorities at preſent; but as they cannot be inſerted intire, with the proper remarks, they muſt be deferred till my next number; in which, if I do not miſtake my points of law, I hope this diſpute will be brought into a narrow compaſs.

---

* *Hooker.*

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A LARGE and general aſſortment of dry GOODS. Likewiſe India and Engliſh china, delph ware, with a large quantity of chimney tyles, white, blue and white, and enamelled ſtone ware, black ware, and a great variety of cream coloured ware, both plain and enamelled, double and ſingle flint pint and half pint tumblers, decanters, wine glaſſes, vinegar cruits, ſalt-ſellers, and cream jugs, &c. &c.

Thoſe perſons who are ſtill indebted to Bartram and Dunbas, or to Alexander Bartram, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to Alexander Bartram, without further notice, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreable neceſſity of recovering them in the uſual way. Thc6W.

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HIS Dwelling-houſe, at the Corner of Second and Union-Streets. Alſo a few acres of choice Graſs Land, in very good Order, on Paſſyunk Road (very little more than 3 Quarters of a Mile from the Houſe) it is divided into 4 Lots; there is on it a new Brick Houſe, 2 Stories high, 2 Rooms on a Floor, a Pomp of good Water, a large Garden, and good Barn. This Place will be lett or ſold either with, or ſeparate from the Dwelling-houſe. And if ſold, the Times of Payment may be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. Charles Coxe. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

BOSTON, October 31.

Laſt Friday the following Addreſs was preſented to General Gage, by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Council, in Behalf of themſelves, and the other Members who ſubſcribed it, being all that were preſent.

To His Excellency General GAGE, *Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in America,*

The ADDRESS *of the Subſcribers, Members of His Majeſty's Council of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

SIR,

A GENERAL Council being held Yeſterday, gives the diſtant Members of it, together with the Members in the Town and Neighbourhood, the Pleaſure of addreſſing you.---We take this firſt Opportunity of doing it; and at the ſame time to pay our Compliments to your Excellency.

In this Time of public Diſtreſs, when the General Court of the Province is in a State of Diſſolution; when the Metropolis is poſſeſſed by Troops, and ſurrounded by Ships of War; and when more Troops are daily expected, it affords a general Satisfaction, that your Excellency has viſited the Province, and has now an Opportunity of knowing the State of it by your own Obſervation and Enquiry.

Your own Obſervation will give you the fulleſt Evidence, that the Town and Province are in a peaceful State----Your own Enquiry will ſatisfy you, that though there have been Diſorders in the Town of *Boſton*, ſome of them did not merit Notice; and that ſuch as did, have been magnified beyond the Truth.

Thoſe of the 18th of *March*, and 10th of *June*, are ſaid to have occaſioned the above-mentioned Armament to be ordered hither.----The firſt was trivial, and could not have been noticed to the Diſadvantage of the Town, but by Perſons inimical to it; eſpecially as it happened in the Evening of a Day of Recreation. The other was criminal, and the Actors in it were guilty of a Riot; but we are obliged to ſay, it had its Riſe from thoſe Perſons who were loudeſt in their Complaints about it, and who by their overcharged Repreſentations of it, have been the Occaſion of ſo great an Armament being ordered hither. We cannot perſuade ourſelves to believe they have ſufficient Evidence to ſupport ſuch Repreſentations; which have moſt unjuſtly brought into Queſtion the Loyalty of as loyal a People as any in his Majeſty's Dominions.

This Misfortune has ariſen from the Accuſation of intereſted Men, whoſe Avarice having ſmothered in their Breaſts every Sentiment of Humanity towards this Province, has impelled them to oppreſs it to the utmoſt of their Power; and by the Conſequences of that Oppreſſion, eſſentially to injure Great-Britain.

From the Candor of your Excellency's Sentiments, we aſſure ourſelves you will not entertain any Apprehenſion, that we mean to juſtify the Diſorders and riotous Proceedings that have taken Place in the Town of *Boſton*. We deteſt them, and have repeatedly and publickly expreſſed that Deteſtation; and in Council have adviſed Governor *Bernard* to order the Attorney General to proſecute the Perpetrators of them; but at the ſame time we are obliged to declare, in Juſtice to the Town, that the Diſorders of the 10th of *June* laſt, occaſioned by a Seizure made by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, appear to have originated with thoſe who ordered the Seizure to be made. The Hour of making the Seizure (at or near Sunſet) the Threats and armed Force uſed in it, the forcibly carrying the Veſſel away, and all in a Manner unprecedented, and calculated to irritate, juſtify the Apprehenſion that the Seizure was accompanied with theſe extraordinary Circumſtances, in order to excite a Riot, and furniſh a plauſible Pretence for requeſting Troops.----A Day or two after the Riot, and as if in Proſecution of the laſt mentioned Purpoſe, notwithſtanding there was not the leaſt Inſult offered to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, either in their Perſons or Property, they thought fit to retire, on the Pretence of Security to themſelves, on board the Romney Man of War, and afterwards to Caſtle William; and when there, to keep up the Idea of their being ſtill in great Hazard, procured the Romney, and ſeveral other Veſſels of War, to be ſo ſtationed as to prevent an Attack upon the Caſtle, which they affected to be afraid of.

Theſe Proceedings have doubtleſs taken Place, to induce a Belief among the Officers of the Navy and Army, as they occaſionally came hither, that the Commiſſioners were in Danger of being attacked, and to procure from thoſe Officers Repreſentations coincident with their own, that they really were ſo. But their frequent landing on the Main, and making Excurſions into the Country, where it would have been eaſy to have ſeized, if any Injury had been intended them, demonſtrates the Inſincerity of their Declarations, that they immured themſelves at the Caſtle for Safety. This is rather to be accounted for, as being an eſſential Part of the concerted Plan for procuring Troops to be quartered here; in which they and their Coadjutors have ſucceeded to their Wiſh; but unhappily to the mutual Detriment and Uneaſineſs of both Countries.

We thought it abſolutely neceſſary, and our Duty to the Town and Province required us, to give your Excellency this Detail, that you might know the Sentiments of this People, and that they think themſelves injured, and injured by Men to whom they have done no Injury.---From the Juſtice of your Excellency, we aſſure ourſelves your Mind will not admit of Impreſſions to their Diſadvantage, from Perſons who have done the Injury.

Your Excellency, in your Letter to Governor *Bernard*, of the 12th of *September*, gave Notice, that one of the Regiments from *Halifax* was ordered for the preſent to Caſtle William, and the other to the Town; but you was pleaſed afterwards to order both of them into the Town.

If your Excellency, when you know the true State of the Town, which we can aſſure you is quite peaceable, ſhall think his Majeſty's Service does not require thoſe Regiments to continue in the Town, it will be a great Eaſe and Satisfaction to the Inhabitants, if you will pleaſe to order them to Caſtle William, where commodious Barracks are provided for their Reception; or to Point Shirley, in the Neighbourhood of it; in either of which, or in both, they can be well accommodated.

As to the two Regiments expected here from *Ireland*, it appears by Lord *Hillſborough*'s Letter, of the 30th of July, they were intended for a different Part of North-America.

If your Excellency ſhall think it not inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's Service, that they ſhould be ſent to the Place of their firſt Deſtination, it will contribute to the Eaſe and Happineſs of the Town and Province, if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful Subjects of his Majeſty, have an affectionate Regard for the Mother Country, and a tender Feeling for our own, our Duty to each of them makes us wiſh, and we earneſtly beg your Excellency, to make a full Enquiry into the Diſorders above mentioned; into the Cauſes of them, and the Repreſentations that have been made about them; in doing which, your Excellency will eaſily diſcover, who are the Perſons that, from lucrative Views, have combined againſt the Peace of this Town and Province: Some of whom, it is probable, have diſcovered themſelves already, by their own Letters to your Excellency.

In making the Enquiry, though many Imprudences, and ſome criminal Proceedings may be found to have taken Place, we are perſuaded, from the Candor, Generoſity and Juſtice, that diſtinguiſh your Character, your Excellency will not charge the Doings of a few Individuals, and thoſe of an inferior Sort, upon the Town and Province. And with regard to thoſe Individuals, if any Circumſtances ſhall appear juſtly to extenuate the Criminality of their Proceedings, your Excellency will let them have their Effect.-----On the ſame Candor, Generoſity and Juſtice, we can rely, that your Excellency's Repreſentations of this Affair to his Majeſty's Miniſters, will be ſuch as even the Criminals themſelves ſhall allow to be juſt. *Samuel Danforth, John Hill, Iſaac Royall, John Erving, James Bowdoin, Gam. Bradford, Thomas Hubbard, Nath. Sparhawk, Harriſon Gray, James Ruſſell, John Bradbury, Royal Tyler, Samuel White, James Pitts, Samuel Dexter.*

Boſton, October 27, 1768.

To the foregoing ADDRESS the GENERAL gave the following ANSWER.

To the Honourable Meſſieurs Danforth, Hill, Royall, Erving, Bowdoin, Bradford, Hubbard, Sparhawk, Gray, Ruſſell, Bradbury, Tyler, White, Pitts, and Dexter, Members of his Majeſty's Council of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN *you Thanks for the Honor you do me in this Addreſs, and am greatly obliged to you, for the good Opinion you are pleaſed to conceive of me.*

Whatever may have been the particular Cauſes of the Diſturbances, and Riots, which have happened in the Town of Boſton; thoſe Riots, and the Reſolves which were publiſhed, have induced his Majeſty to order four Regiments to this Town, to protect his loyal Subjects, in their Perſons and Properties, and to aſſiſt the civil Magiſtrates in the Execution of the Laws.

The Diſcipline and Order which will be preſerved amongſt the Troops, I truſt, will render their Stay, in no Shape diſtreſsful to his Majeſty's dutiful Subjects in this Town; and that the future Behaviour of the People, will juſtify the beſt Conſtruction of their paſt Actions, which I flatter myſelf will be ſuch, as to afford me a ſufficient Foundation, to repreſent to his Majeſty, the Propriety of withdrawing the moſt Part of the Troops.

Boſton, October 28th, 1768. THOMAS GAGE.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

HIS Excellency has received inſtructions from Lord Hillſborough, dated the 30th July.----His Lordſhip acquaints the Governor, that the military power is enjoined to aid the civil magiſtrate, in ſupport of the conſtitutional authority of the Parliament, when they ſhall be legally called thereto. And that the civil magiſtrate alone is accountable.---He ſtrongly recommends a reform of the magiſtrates of the town, ſince they have ſome of them been heretofore deficient in the execution of their truſt, and hopes that ſuch gentlemen will be found to fill up thoſe important places, who will be zealous to ſupport the law, and the conſtitutional authority of the Parliament; and that they will be encouraged by the good example of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.---He enjoins, that a due enquiry be made into the authors of the riot which happened in the town of Boſton on the 10th of June laſt; and if thoſe who have been the inſtruments of ſtirring up the people to an oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of the Parliament, have committed ſuch overt-acts as will juſtify their being ſent to England, to be tried upon a ſtatute which his Lordſhip mentions of Henry VIII. the Governor is to make full report thereof.---He tells the Governor, that he forbears to take notice of the unwarrantable principles, and dangerous doctrines, ſet up in the petition of the town of Boſton to their Governor, and their inſtructions relating to impreſſes, as the Governor has not tranſmitted a particular account of that affair. Whether impreſſes are regular or not, his Lordſhip declines ſaying, as it belongs to another department----but he mentions the opinion of thoſe who his Lordſhip ſays are of the greateſt authority, and which it is wiſhed and expected the Governor will communicate for the direction of the public, to ſhow that the ſtatute cited by the town, was intended to be in force only during the war, at the concluſion of which it expired.---The latter part of his Lordſhip's letter recommends to the Governor the uſe of *lenient* methods to reſtore peace and good order among the people, and reduce them to a ſubmiſſion to the law and the conſtitution, which his M-----y is determined to ſupport---*(in which we dare affirm his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of this town and province have never failed to exert their utmoſt Aid, notwithſtanding the malicious and* FALSE *repreſentations to the contrary.)*

The foregoing is the *ſubſtance* of his Lordſhip's letter, as far as *memory* will ſerve; no one being allowed to take *a copy* of it, though it muſt be allowed to be very *intereſting* to the Public.---We thought it our duty to publiſh it in this manner; and if the truth is called in queſtion, we muſt appeal to the Copy in the Secretary's files, preſuming it ſtill lies there, as it has for ſome days paſt, for the inſpection of any perſon who has the curioſity to peruſe it. *Your humble Servants*, A. B. C.

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 30.

"*The 13th regiment of foot, commanded by Major General James Murray, embarked at Dover for Cork on the 9th inſtant. They were at firſt deſigned to replace the troops deſtined for New-England, but we are now aſſured that they will accompany theſe troops to Boſton. General Murray has juſt reſigned his government of Quebec, but it is reported he will ſoon follow his regiment to America, where he will have a principal command, but whether civil or military, hath not yet tranſpired.*

Extract of another letter from London, Auguſt 30.

"We talk here of nothing but America, every perſon interests himſelf either for or againſt it; but to tell the truth, the laſt are by far the moſt numerous, tho' perhaps not the beſt informed; your reſolutions againſt importing goods, inſtead of operating in your favour, have had a quite contrary effect; the ignorant people here at firſt believed you were in a ſtate of actual rebellion; it is ſaid, ſome of the merchants declined to anſwer orders for goods, and it is certain, ſeveral tradeſmen refuſed to credit merchants who traded to New-England.-------The Earl of Hillſborough, the moſt active and intelligent of all the miniſters who compoſe the preſent adminiſtration, hath perſonally examined all the maſters of veſſels and paſſengers that have arrived in the river from New-England, ſince the news of the riot on the 10th of June, from whom it is reported he received very contradictory accounts.-------We alſo have it from good authority, that if the preſent or former miniſtry, have committed any miſtakes with regard to America, that they will be immediately rectified, and every thing eſtabliſhed on an equitable footing, both for you and the mother country; this ſo much wiſhed for ſettlement will be accompliſhed ſooner, if your next petitions are moderate; for it is not even expected that the parliament will give up their right of taxation: Among the people here who allow that there is ſome merit on your ſide of the Atlantic, your writings are greatly admired; it would give me pleaſure to know the names of your principal authors; pleaſe to mention them in your next."

Advice of Council, October 17, 1768.

His Excellency General Gage having informed this Board, that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of two regiments from Ireland to Boſton, and this Board being deſirous to do all in their power to accommodate the King's troops, agreeable to the act of Parliament, in that caſe made and provided; do adviſe the Governor to give immediate orders to have the Manufactory-houſe in Boſton (which is the property of the province) cleared of thoſe perſons, who are in the preſent poſſeſſion of it; that ſo it may be ready to receive thoſe of ſaid regiments, as cannot be conveniently accommodated in the barracks at Caſtle-William, and otherwiſe, agreeable to ſaid act.

Tueſday the 25th inſtant, being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne;---at 12 o'clock a royal ſalute was fired from the caſtle and batteries in town, which was followed by another from the Royal Train of Artillery, and by three vollies from the regiments drawn up on the common:---After which his Excellency the Governor, and General Gage, with his ſuite, proceeded to the Council-Chamber, where his Majeſty's health, and many other loyal toaſts, were drank.---The officers of his Majeſty's navy and army, and a number of civil and militia officers attended, by invitation from the Governor:---And at one o'clock a royal ſalute was fired from each of the ſhips of war in this harbour.

We hear the Sultana Schooner was at Deal the 26th of Auguſt, having public diſpatches for Governor Bernard.

On Thurſday laſt that part of the 14th regiment, which ſince its arrival has been quartered in Faneuil-Hall, went into a ſtore on Pitt's wharf, belonging to Juſtice Stoddard of this town; and on Saturday, the 29th regiment broke up their encampment on the common, and took up their quarters in a large ſtore, by Green's-lane, belonging to Major Green, diſtiller, and in a houſe in New-Boſton, belonging to Mr. Forreſt: The remaining part of the 14th regiment, the detachment of the 59th, and the train of artillery, are quartered in the Town-houſe, in a houſe lately poſſeſſed by James Murray, Eſq; and in ſtores on Griffin's wharff, hired of Mr. Robert Gordon; and we have been informed that the large and commodious ſtores on Wheelwright's wharff, have been hired of Mr. William Molyneaux, attorney for Mr. Apthorp, the proprietor, at 300l. ſterling a year, and it is ſaid are now preparing for the reception of the troops expected from Ireland. The abovementioned houſes and ſtores were hired by the barrack-maſter general.

NEW-LONDON, October 28.

By a veſſel arrived at this port, which ſailed from St. Pierre in Martinico, the 15th of September laſt, we have advice, that on the 14th of ſaid month, a ſloop belonging to Mr. Weight, of Caſco-Bay, John Therlo, Maſter, drove out of St. Pierre by ſtreſs of weather, who having got his anchors clear, ſtood for the Northward, without clearing his veſſel at the Cuſtom-Houſe. Soon after a Guarda-Coaſta put out after, and came up with him, about three leagues from St. Pierre; when the crew went on board, and demanded the delivery of the veſſel, but Captain Therlo not chooſing to comply with the demand, and his people running down the hold, the mate of the Guarda-Coaſta ſhot him through the body with a piſtol, and he died in two or three minutes after.---The ſloop's people were immediately put in irons, and upon their being carried back, were committed to goal: Three of them had their trial the next day, and were cleared.

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Captain Cooper, from Liverpool, on Thurſday, October 6, in Lat. 39, *met with a very hard ſquall of wind, which took him a back, and in an inſtant carried away his foremaſt: The 8th of October, ſpoke a brig, Captain Watt, from Shields for South-Carolina. And on the 29th, off this coaſt, in a hard gale of wind, at W. N. W. ſhipped a very heavy ſea, which carried away his boat, and every thing off the main deck; but happily no lives were loſt.*

Extract of a letter from Fort-Stanwix, October 25, 1768.

"*The Senecas, and the other Indians, for whom we have waited ſo long, came in on Saturday laſt, and the next day, the congreſs was opened. About 3000 are aſſembled, and they ſeem all in a very good diſpoſition. We are in hopes to have all the buſineſs finiſhed by the middle of next week.*"

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

To Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

EXTRACTS *from the Minutes of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting held at the State-Houſe, Philadelphia, September 20, 1768, *Mr.* JAMES DICKINSON, *one of the members of this Society, made the following very uſeful and public-ſpirited propoſal, for obſerving the enſuing Tranſit of* VENUS *at* James's-Bay, *and for reconnoitering and making a map of the country, from the South end of* Hudſon's-Bay, *towards the Heads of the* Miſſiſippi, *viz.*

To the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pains you are taking, and the encouragement you have ſo generouſly given, for determining preciſely the time of the conjunction of Venus with the Sun, to happen next June, and the abilities of ſome of the gentlemen you have appointed for the taſk, muſt concur to give the public great expectations from the ſolution of this moſt excellent problem---Yet the rarity of this extraordiny Phænomenon---The precariouſneſs of the weather---The neceſſity of having as many ſetts of obſervers as poſſible, and as far diſtant, in ſuitable places from each other, to perform it with preciſion---And the vaſt advantage, which (it accurately done) it will afford to Aſtronomy and Navigation; induce me to believe, if an obſervation of this curious phænomenon could be made at James's-Bay, it might be particularly uſeful, not only to this, but ſeveral other things of equal moment; eſpecially Phyſic, Geography, and Natural Hiſtory, as the perſons employed to make it, might penetrate and reconnoiter a vaſt unknown world, abounding with almoſt every ſalubrious production; giving, at the ſame time, an account of the lands, waters, woods, minerals, and, in a word, open a very large field of uſeful ſpeculative knowledge, pleaſant and improving: Hence I have thought theſe reflections might be worth the notice of this reſpectable body.

The great utility of ſuch a rout muſt be ſo naturally obvious to every American, that I think it eaſily executed, eſpecially as Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON is at preſent treating with the Northern Indians; who, by his influence with them, may undoubtedly obtain leave for a party of people to paſs through their country unmoleſted; and perhaps a few of them might ſerve as an eſcort. The expence attending this expedition, which could be no great deal, it is paſt all doubt, would be willingly paid by the legiſlative bodies of the colonies, or if this could not be obtained, a good map of the country to be paſſed through (which is much wanted by our forces, and indeed by every body elſe) might probably engage his Majeſty to defray the expence, or at leaſt a conſiderable part of it. If this point ſhould not be attainable, I am in hopes there is ſtill public ſpirit enough left in America, to raiſe a ſum ſufficient.----If theſe ſentiments have in them any thing worthy your notice, Gentlemen, it will be particularly pleaſing to me, who am very reſpectfully yours, &c.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1768. JAMES DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinſon, at the ſame time, offered to undertake in perſon, the conducting the obſervation of the Tranſit, and making the other neceſſary obſervations on the country; for which laudable inſtance of public ſpirit, the Society think he deſerves great honor; and the committee for Natural Philoſophy and Aſtronomy, are appointed to conſider further, both of the practicability and uſefulneſs of this undertaking, and the probable expence that might attend.

The Society, conſidering the expence that will attend the two obſervations of the *Tranſit* of *Venus*, already appointed to be made in this province, as well as the additional expence that will ariſe, if Mr. Dickinſon's propoſal ſhould be carried into execution, appointed a committee to draw up an addreſs to the Hon. Houſe of ASSEMBLY of this province, praying their aſſiſtance in theſe uſeful undertakings.

At a Meeting held at the State-Houſe, October 18, 1768, *The* COMMITTEE *appointed to draw up the Addreſs to the Honorable* ASSEMBLY *at laſt Meeting, reported that they had drawn up and preſented an Addreſs, in the following words, viz.*

To the honourable HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the freemen of the province of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, the Addreſs of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, *humbly ſheweth*:

THAT the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun, which will happen on the third of June next, has juſtly engaged the attention of every civilized nation in Europe, for its importance to the intereſts of Aſtronomy and Navigation, as it affords the beſt method of determining the dimenſions of the ſolar ſyſtem, together with the longitudes of the various places, where obſervations upon this rare phænomenon are made. You have, doubtleſs, obſerved that proviſion has been made by the different ſtates of Europe, for ſending ſkilful perſons to proper places for this purpoſe; and as America will be the place where the beſt obſervations can be made, it is an object which, it is hoped, will be thought worthy of the attention of our legiſlatures on this continent, eſpecially if we conſider that the enſuing *Tranſit* will be attended with ſuch favourable circumſtances, as will leave nothing further to be hoped for from ſuch an obſervation, and that there will be no other *Tranſit of Venus* over the *Sun*, for more than an hundred years to come.

The ſolution of this problem depends upon the multiplicity of obſervations, in different places, compared together. Such as may be made at Pittſburgh, Fort Chartres, or at any place on the Miſſiſippi or Hudſon's-Bay, may be compared with thoſe that may be made in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, and other parts of the world, with conſiderable advantage.

The neceſſary expence of theſe obſervations cannot be borne by private perſons, and therefore muſt be defrayed by the public, if the obſervations are made at all. Solicitous that this province ſhould diſtinguiſh itſelf on this occaſion, by its attention to an

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, The POCKET ALMANACK for 1769.

object, on which the improvement of *Aſtronomy* and Navigation, and conſequently of Trade and Commerce, ſo much depends; permit us, Gentlemen, to make our application to you, for a *Reflecting Teleſcope*, of about two and a half, or three feet focus, with a *Micrometer* of Mr. *Dolland*'s conſtruction; and for a proper proviſion to defray the expences of making the neceſſary obſervations in as many of the abovementioned places, as ſhall appear to you moſt for the benefit of the public in general, and for the reputation of this province in particular. We beg leave to acquaint you, that there is not a Teleſcope in the province, nor poſſibly on the continent, proper for this purpoſe, and therefore that no time ſhould be loſt in ſending for one to England; which occaſions our application at this time. The appointment of Mathematicians, and the proviſion for defraying the expences of the obſervation, may, without detriment, be deferred for farther conſideration, at a time when your honourable Houſe may find leiſure from your more neceſſary buſineſs.

Your readineſs to promote every laudable deſign for the advancement of literature, and the public utility, ſuperſedes the neceſſity of uſing any arguments on this occaſion, and encourages us, with chearfulneſs, to ſubmit the whole matter to your judgment and diſcretion, to do either in whole or part, whatſoever you ſhall judge beſt, and moſt expedient.

THOMAS BOND, *Vice-Preſident.*

Dr. Bond, one of the Vice-Preſidents, reported further, that he had been favored with a note from the honourable Speaker of the Aſſembly, informing him of the ſucceſs of the above addreſs, in the following very obliging terms, viz.

"Mr. GALLOWAY preſents his compliments to Dr. BOND. The Aſſembly have voted a ſum not exceeding ONE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING, for purchaſing a *Reflecting Teleſcope*, &c. and he propoſes to ſend for it by the firſt opportunity, agreeable to an order of the Houſe. He would, therefore, be glad to be furniſhed with any information, relative to the conſtruction thereof, that may be thought neceſſary, as ſoon as may be."

The Society, conſidering the very kind, generous and polite manner in which the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, from an unanimous deſire to promote uſeful knowledge, and the reputation of the province, have been pleaſed to grant the *prayer* of their addreſs aforeſaid, do appoint the committee who prepared the ſame, to frame another addreſs, to be preſented to the Houſe at their next ſitting, expreſſive of the great gratitude with which the Society receive this mark of the Aſſembly's countenance and protection, in carrying on the deſign of their inſtitution.

True Copies from the Minutes.

WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN EWING, Secretaries.

N. B. The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society*, are deſired to meet, on Tueſday next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the State-Houſe, when ſundry matters of importance will come before them, particularly an eſtimate and propoſal for erecting an *Obſervatory*.

Yeſterday Se'nnight, the Houſe of Mr. Samuel Levis, of Springfield, in Cheſter County, was ſtruck with Lightning, which levelled a Chimney to the Roof, ſplit the Gable End of the Houſe in a ſurprizing Manner, and did conſiderable Damage to the Furniture. A young Woman, Daughter of Mr. Levis, was ſtruck down, to all Appearance, breathleſs for ſome Time, having her Clothes much rent, the upper Leather of her Shoes torn to pieces, and Part of one of her Silver Buckles melted. She was taken up, put into a warm Bed, let Blood, and other proper Means uſed; after which ſhe recovered ſo as to be able to ſpeak, but was very ſore, being much ſcorched, and is now in a fair Way of Recovery. The reſt of the Family being in another Part of the Houſe, providentially received no Hurt.

Captain Woods, from Montſerrat, on the 25th ult. in Lat. 32: 41, Long. 73: 10, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Stewart, from the Bay of Honduras for New-York, who informed, that Captain Green, of and for this Port, was to ſail about 10 or 12 Days after him.

Captain Henderſon, from Cadiz, on the 11th of laſt Month, in Lat. 23: 53, Long. 39, ſpoke the Ship Middleton, Captain Clark, from London for Virginia, all well.---20th, in Lat. 26: 30, Long. 62, ſpoke the Ship Generous Planter, Captain Kearney, from St. Chriſtophers for London, out 6 Days; and on the 28th, in Lat. 35, Long. 71, he ſpoke a Schooner from Virginia for Barbados, 3 Days out, all well.

The Ship Baltic Merchant, Captain Livingſton, is arrived at Cadiz from this Port.

On Tueſday laſt the Ship Phœbe, Captain Davidſon, arrived here from London, with whom came Paſſenger the Reverend Mr. MORGAN EDWARDS, Miniſter of the Baptiſt Church in this City. On the 3d of October, in Lat. 37, Long. 49, Captain Davidſon ſpoke a Brig, Captain Nicholſon, from Liverpool for New-York; and on the 8th, in Lat. 37: 44, Long. 52: 30, he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Trueman, from Carolina for London, 4 Weeks out, all well.

From Fort Chartres we learn, that Captain Gordon Forbes, of the 34th Regiment, who commands at the Ilinois, had collected a vaſt Quantity of Stones, with which he had built a dry Wall, to ſupport the Bank of the Miſſiſippi, for upwards of 200 Yards, in the Front of the Fort.----This has been found to anſwer the Deſign; and it is not doubted, but that valuable Fortreſs will be preſerved, to the laſting Honor of Captain Forbes.---The Handful of Soldiers, of which his Garriſon conſiſted, animated by the Zeal of their Commander, ſeemed to vie with each other, who ſhould contribute moſt to ſo important an Undertaking, and without which Part of the Fort would have been inevitably carried away laſt Summer by the Miſſiſippi.

⁂ The Grand Jury of Suſſex's Appeal to the Public, with their Remonſtrance to the Court of Quarter Seſſions there, were both deſigned for this Week's Paper, but, for Want of Room, are obliged to be deferred till our next, when they will be publiſhed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Kingſton, P. M'Intoſh, from Jamaica. Sloop Betſy, M. Paquinett, and Schooner Kenſington, F. Moon, N. Carolina. Schooner Barbados, J. Barry, Barbados. Brig Hibernia, N. Volans, Surrinam. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. England. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Montſerrat. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, R. Iſland. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Cadiz. Sloop Betſy, D. Snow, Boſton. Sloop Little Polly, B. Chadwick, N. York. Ship Phœbe, M. Davidſon, from London.

OUTWARDS. Ship Unity, E. Story, for London. Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Brig Greyhound, C. Alexander, Sloop Diana, J. Clark, Brig Eagle, M. Miller, and Brig Jenny, A. Golly, Jamaica. Sloop Polly, J. Conyers, Weſt-Indies. Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Euſtatia. Brig Induſtry, L. Simmons, Antigua. Brig Dolphin, G. Stevenſon, Mediterranean. Brig Abigail, J. Guitton, and Snow Barbados Packet, S. Chancellor, Barbados. Sloop Hannah, W. Sweetſer, Boſton. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bridges, Georgia. Sloop Rachel, H. Smith, N. Carolina. Brig Roſe, G. Ord, Madeira. Brig George, S. Gribble, Maryland. Brig Grace, J. Livingſton, and Brig Juliana, S. Nuttle, Liſbon. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. England. Schooner Kenſington, F. Moon, for N. York.

CLEARED. Ship Pennſylvania Packet, R. Gill, Ship Sally, W. Curtis, and Ship Induſtry, A. Hamilton, to Jamaica. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Barcelona. Schooner Leopard, J. Greely, Halifax. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Charming Molly, M. Allen, Boſton. Sloop Three Brothers, J. Bunker, Nantucket. Schooner Sally, W. Barnes, Grenades. Ship Molly, B. Alliſon, Liſbon. Schooner Betſy, W. Martin, and Schooner Pine-Grove, J. Wilſon, Maryland. Sloop Sally, R. Alberſon, New-York. Brig Betſy, R. Patterſon, South-Carolina. Brig Patty, J. Wilſon, Cadiz. Ship Pennſylvania Packet, N. Falconer, London. Schooner Eagle, J. Proctor, Salem, N. E. Brig Eagle, J. Cochran, Madeira. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, to St. Euſtatia.

A GOOD COOK, who can be well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printers hereof.

LEFT at ſome Friend's Houſe in this City,

A BLUE HUSSAR CLOAK, lined with ſcarlet, one of the Lapels torn much. The Owner of it would be much obliged to the Perſon who hath it, either to ſend it to the Printers, or direct where he may ſend for it. ¶

THE ſubſcribers of the Cumberland county poſt, are hereby deſired to pay their half year's payment for carriage of their papers, at the places of delivery of the ſame, the better to enable the rider to continue in buſineſs, and their compliance will oblige

JOHN CHAPMAN.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY,

ONCE more deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to make immediate Payment, as he is determined upon going to Europe early in the Spring; thoſe that do not, may depend that their Bonds, Bills, Notes, and Accompts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, before the Firſt of February next, without reſpect of Perſons.

To be SOLD, by

WILLIAM JACKSON,

At his Store in Water-Street, a little above Walnut-Street,

A FEW Jars of the very beſt RAISINS of the SUN, at Twenty-five Shillings per Jar.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of November, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, four certain brick meſſuages, and lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Vine-ſtreet, the whole containing in breadth 54 and a half feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded northward with Vine-ſtreet aforeſaid; eaſtward with a lot late of John Hyatt, ſouthward with ground late of John Denton, and weſtward with a lot late of James Parrock, the weſtermoſt part of which being 16 feet and a half in breadth, and is ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds Six Shillings Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of Preſerve Brown deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, on very low Terms, for Caſh,

THE Whole, or any Part of 2400 Acres of Proprietary Rights, or unappropriated Land, in the Province of Weſt New-Jerſey. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM COX, Chair-maker, next Door below the Church, in Second-ſtreet, or NICHOLAS COX, Cordwainer, in Water-ſtreet, three Doors above Market-ſtreet. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Captain Hugh Bowes, a Scotch ſervant man, named DAVID PROCTOR, talks broad, and has brown hair and eye-brows, down look, pale complexion, and thin viſage; had on, when he went away, a new light coloured cloth coat and breeches, dark lining, with yellow metal buttons, old red double breaſted jacket, with ſome ſpots of tar on it, new check ſhirt, new milled ſtockings, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and an old hat; he was imported in Captain James Cobourn, about 12 months ago, from London; and alſo Roger Harborne, and John Mitchell, who both run away with the above Proctor. Said Proctor has been employed ever ſince in a rope yard; it is ſuppoſed that he may get a paſs, as the abovementioned Roger Harborne is a good clerk, and can write a good hand. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Captain HUGH BOWES, in Philadelphia. It is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes. ⊕

To be SOLD for CASH only, by the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, next door but one to Race-ſtreet,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGROE MAN, by trade a cooper, and a very good workman. Likewiſe a NEGROE WENCH, about 14 years of age, well grown, fit for town or country buſineſs. For further particulars, enquire of EDMOND BEACH. ¶

N. B. Said BEACH has to ſell, a very fine HORSE, travels eaſy under the ſaddle, and trots well in a chair.

WENT off this day, a certain JAMES ROWE, and ſtole a ſorrel HORSE, with a blazed face, and a bridle, from Abraham Curſeiur, of Cecil county, Maryland, near Elk ferry. He alſo ſtole and took with him, from Thomas Price, of the place aforeſaid, a hunting ſaddle, about half wore, remarkably large, a bearſkin ſurtout coat, a claret coloured broad cloth coat, and a pair of black knit breeches, a good caſtor hat, almoſt new, one new ſaggathy jacket, and one ditto of thickſet, with the lining much wore. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid fellow and effects, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM CURSEIUR, or THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. He is a ſhort thick fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a ſcattering beard; about 28 years of age, his common clothes, a blue coat, gray jacket, and white ticken breeches. November 5, 1768.

WHEREAS there has been public notice given to all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Thomas M'Crakin, late of Brandywine Hundred, deceaſed, to pay; they are now again hereby requeſted, to make ſpeedy payment, without any further notice; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the executor, or leave copies of the ſame with John Steepler, Eſq; in Wilmington, by the 5th of December next, this being the laſt notice that will be given by me DANIEL M'BRIDE, Executor. †

For D U B L I N,

The SNOW HOPE,

JOHN GILLIAT, Maſter,

HATH excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail the 25th inſt. weather permitting, having good part of her cargoe engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board the ſnow, at Riche's wharff, or to MEASE and MILLER, who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel, a few tierces of good Liverpool bottled ale, a ſmall quantity of good coal, an aſſortment of ſugar moulds and drips, ſuitable for ſugar bakers, ſome tierces of delf ware, the time of a ſervant man, by trade a joyner, and two likely ſervant girls, fit for town or country buſineſs; alſo a compleat aſſortment of dry goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

A few JARS of RAISINS, of the beſt Kind,

To be Sold by

JAMES CURTAIN,

In Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets. §

For D U B L I N,

The SHIP

ROSANNA,

PAUL COX,

MASTER,

WILL ſail in three Weeks, having two Thirds of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, at Stamper's Wharff, or to

CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL.

Who have for ſale, a compleat Aſſortment of 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. Iriſh Linens, and 9-8ths Sheetings, Iriſh Houſewife and Dowlas Linen; Linen and Cotton Checks; Bed Bunts; printed Linens, Cottons, Calicoes, Muſlins, and Chints; Cambricks, Muſlins, Lawns, Culgee Handkerchiefs, Romals, Bandanoes, checked and printed Handkerchiefs, Poplins, Shaloons, Silk Hoſe, Ozenbrigs, Sail Canvas, &c. ¶

ON the 30th of this inſt. November, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Brewery, in Sixth-ſtreet, all the brewing utenſils, belonging to HUMPHREY ROBINSON and Company, conſiſting of iron and wood bound hogſheads, barrels, half barrels, hair cloths, &c. &c. &c.

As the Partnerſhip of this Company is diſſolved, it is earneſtly deſired that all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid company, whether by bond, note or book debt, will, to prevent themſelves unneceſſary trouble, make immediate payment to Doctor JOHN KEARSLEY, jun. who is duly authoriſed to receive the ballances. All perſons who are thus indebted, are deſired in the abſence of the Doctor, to call on Mr. ROBERT CLARK, at the widow Henzelwood's, in Arch-ſtreet, who will ſettle, adjuſt and receive the ballances due. ¶

John Sprogell,

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has removed to the Corner of Market-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet, where he continues to follow the Buſineſs of Clock and Watch Making, and Mending as uſual. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon its being well done, and with Diſpatch.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November next, at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 340 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of William Moore, Eſq; Andrew Turk, Iſaac Wayne, and others. There is on the premiſes a ſaw-mill on Pickering creek, which runs through ſaid land, upwards of 50 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may eaſily be made; a good ſtone-houſe, a tolerable good barn, and an orchard; the land is very good, and but little broken; in fact it is one of the fineſt farms in that part of the country, late the eſtate of Patrick Anderſon; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

Tbc4W JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the 22d day of November next, at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of choice good land, thereunto belonging, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Samuel Carſon, Aaron Phipps, and other land of the undermentioned Joſeph Phipps; there is a water corn griſt-mill on the premiſes, on a good ſtream, in good order; near one half of the ſame premiſes is good watered meadow, the reſt fine plow land, and bears excellent wheat. It may be juſtly ſaid to be an exceeding good farm, either for grazing or raiſing wheat, few better in the county, late the eſtate of Joſeph Phipps, ſenior; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

Tbc4W. JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the Honourable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, that a threatening Letter, directed to Mr. Sheppard, Searcher of the Cuſtoms at Philadelphia, was left under the front Door of his Lodgings, Copy of which is as follows.

"Mr. SHEPPARD,

"I few Days ago acquainted you, by Letter, that if you continued to execute your Office in Philadelphia, you would meet with Oppoſition, but it ſeems you have not regarded that Hint; I now again declare to you, that your Office is diſagreeable to the People here, and that if you perſiſt in acting in it, your Perſon, and Life, will be in great Danger; if you will continue in it, you muſt blame yourſelf for the Conſequences; I wiſh you well in any other Employment.

"Saturday Night. L. S."

For the better diſcovering, and bringing to Juſtice, the Perſon or Perſons principally concerned in writing and ſending the ſaid threatening Letter, the Commiſſioners are hereby pleaſed to offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, Philadelphia Currency, to be paid by us, to any one, except the Perſon principally concerned in actually contriving, writing, or cauſing to be wrote, the aforeſaid Letter) who ſhall diſcover his or their Accomplice, or Accomplices, ſo that he or they may be apprehended, and convicted thereof. JOHN SWIFT, Collector, ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Comptroller. ¶

SAMUEL PLEASANTS,

Has removed his ſtore into Water-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Cheſtnut-ſtreet, into that lately occupied by Jonathan Brown, where he has for ſale,

A GENERAL aſſortment of merchandize, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported in the Brigantine Nancy, Captain Leech, and Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale, a few quarter caſks beſt Madeira MALMSEY.

Kent county, Maryland, near the head of Cheſter-river.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUGHES, by trade a ſmith, about 20 years of age, ſuppoſed to be 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of ſheep black, blue jacket, pluſh breeches, of a wineſtone colour, black or blue ſtockings, old ſhoes, and old felt hat; he is very crooked in the hams. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

‡ WILLIAM GRANT.

For L O N D O N,

(And expected to ſail in about two Weeks, having two thirds of her Cargoe engaged)

The Ship UNITY,

Enoch Story, *Commander*,

A Good Ship, ſails faſt, and hath excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or ſaid Commander, on board the Ship at their Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Ship ROSE,

WILLIAM DYSART,

MASTER,

NOW loading at Stamper's Wharff; will ſail the latter End of November, having a great Part of her Cargoe already engaged: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL. §

N. B. Thoſe People who gave Notes to Captain Dyſart, for their Paſſage from Derry, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, otherwiſe they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

ELIZABETH,

DAVID BROWN,

MASTER,

NOW loading at Stamper's Wharff; will ſail about the 25th of November: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL. ‡

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

BENJAMIN MECOM,

In ARCH-STREET, directly oppoſite the NEW-BUILDING,

HEAVEN upon EARTH,
OR THE
BEST FRIEND in the WORST TIMES,

BEING ſome profitable Directions how to get acquainted with GOD, as the only Way to Content here, and Happineſs hereafter.

Written by that truly pious and faithful Miniſter,

The Revd. Mr. *JAMES JANEWAY.*

Imported in the Pennſylvania packet, Captain Falconer, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL TAYLOR,

STATIONER and BOOKBINDER, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, the following Books and Stationary.

HORACE, Virgil, Juvenal, Terence, and Tully's orations, Duncan's Cicero, Clavis Homerica, Clark's Cæſar, ditto Homer, ditto Eraſmus and Nepos, Gradus ad Parnaſſam, Grotius, Hederici's Lexicon, Ive's Epictetus, Leuſden's Greek and Latin teſtament, Mattair's Livy, Pearce's Longinus, ditto Tully de Officiis, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Smith's Longinus, Watſon's Horace, Wettenhall's Greek grammar, Selectæ e Veteri, Sententiæ Pueriles, Selectæ e Profanis, London Vocabulary, Ruddiman's rudiments, Ainſworth's and Cole's dictionaries, Rowning's and Hutchiſon's Philoſophy, Harriſon's ſolar tables, Simpſon's and Hammond's Algebra, Maclaurin's fluxions, Stone's Euclid ;--------Imperial, royal, medium, demy, thick and thin folio and quarto poſt, Baſkerville's ſtriped poſt, pro-patria and pott paper ; a variety of letter caſes ; ladies pocket-books, with neat inſtruments ; penknives, ſealing-wax, vermilion and black wafers, ivory memorandum books, quills and pens, ſlates and pencils, black lead pencils, ink powder, ink ſtands and glaſſes, and all ſorts of ſtationary. Alſo Law's works, 9 vols. 8vo. Dyche's Bailey's, Fenning's and Johnſon's dictionaries, Entick's ſpelling ditto, Cambray's Telemachus, Gordon's grammar, Æſop's fables, Salmon's Gazetteer, American Negociator, Spectator, Hervey's meditations, Tom Jones, Peregrine Pickle, Roderick Random, Locke's eſſays, Webſter's, Mair's and Dilworth's bookkeeping, Wilſon's, Patoun's and Atkinſon's navigation, Mariner's compaſs and calender, Seaman's daily aſſiſtant, ſingle charts of the Engliſh channel, Bay of Honduras, North and South Carolina, Penſacola, &c. Weſt-India pilot, Guinea and Straights ditto, ſcales and compaſſes, ſliding Gunters, Gunter's ſcales of a new conſtruction, Dillworth's ſpelling books and ſchoolmaſter's aſſiſtant, Bulfinch, Maſque and Maſſay's ſong books, &c. Quarto bibles with cuts, ditto without, 8vo ditto, ſmall pocket ditto in 2 vols. prayer books, teſtaments, primers, and a variety of ſmall books for children, &c. &c. &c. He likewiſe continues to bind all ſorts of books in the neateſt manner, gilt or plain, where merchants, ſhopkeepers and others, may have all ſorts of account books made and ruled to any pattern at the loweſt prices.

IF SAMUEL HORNSBY, who ſailed from Dublin, about three years ſince, in a veſſel commanded by Captain Bartholemew Sinnot, and as Captain Sinnot ſaid, run away from the ſaid veſſel at Marcus-Hook, on the river Delaware, is alive, and will apply to Mr. Willoughby Loftus, near the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in New-York, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage. He is now about 15 years old, tall, of a ſwarthy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech. Any perſon that can give any intelligence of the ſaid lad, by a line directed to the ſaid Loftus, it will be gratefully received. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living in Dover, in the county of Kent, upon Delaware,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt-Jerſey, adjoining to the town of Salem, extending 2 miles on a navigable creek, that ebbs and flows 6 feet perpendicular, having ſeveral landings belonging to the premiſes on the ſaid creek, and does not exceed 30 miles from thence to Philadelphia by land; and 36 by water, from whence the markets of Philadelphia may be conveniently attended ; and about 4 miles to a Glaſs-houſe, where are ſettled many German families. The ſaid tract conſiſts of ſundry ſorts of land, and has many valuable improvements thereon ; viz. 295 acres of upland, excellent for farming, and very natural to Engliſh graſs, large quantities of hay being cut therefrom annually, having thereon a large 2 ſtory brick houſe, two brick kitchens, and a large framed barn, covered with cedar, and ſundry other outhouſes, &c. 170 acres of banked meadow, moſt part proper for hemp ; the whole producing fine graſs for mowing ; 176 acres of marſh, having a fall of 6 feet, which may be banked and drained at a ſmall expence, and converted into meadow ; and 1081 acres of woodland, well timbered, including a white oak ſwamp, containing 80 acres, not more remarkable for the fine timber of ſeveral ſorts, ſuch as white oak, aſh, maple, &c. which it produces, than for the exceſſive richneſs of the ſoil. The whole contains 1722 acres, and will make ſeveral fine farms for cultivation and grazing, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland to each farm. Any perſon, or number of perſons, inclining to purchaſe the whole, may have the payments made as eaſy as can reaſonably be expected, upon ſecuring the ſame, and paying intereſt. The premiſes may be entered upon at any time from the 1ſt of January next, to the 25th of March. For further particulars, enquire of Benjamin Chew, Eſq; Benjamin Wyncoop, Merchant in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, JOHN VINING.

N. B. Alſo to be ſold 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above tract ; both tracts clear of quitrents, and the titles indiſputable.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed in the night of the 31ſt of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, in Pikeland, in the county of Cheſter, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, paces pretty ſwift, but cannot trot much, carries his head pretty high when travelling, has ſome white on one of his hinder hoofs, ſome grey ſaddle marks on his back, and is branded on the near ſhoulder HP, but not very plain to be ſeen ; he was 5 years old laſt ſpring, had a ſhort ſwitch tail, and was ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, and ſecures the THIEF, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward of Ten Dollars, or Four Dollars for the horſe alone, with reaſonable charges, paid by MORDECAI WILLIAMS. ¶

RUN away, on the 30th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Gunpowder Forreſt, a convict ſervant woman, who formerly belonged to Edward Breſton, of Baltimore-Town, named NELLY ENGLISH, about 40 years of age ; had on, when ſhe went away, a black calimancoe gown, and a black ſilk bonnet with lace, and a blue cloak, ſhe is a luſty fat woman, with a ſcar down her cheek. Whoever takes up the ſaid woman, and brings her to Mr. William Barney's, in Baltimore-Town, or ſecures her, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Twenty Shillings, and if out of the county, Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by NICHOLAS BRITTIAN. ¶

CLOCKS,

CHEAP as can be imported from England, warranted good, are made and ſold by JOHN WOOD, clock and watchmaker, at the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ‖ 8 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Engliſh made POST CHARIOT, little or nothing the worſe for wear, never having been uſed above twelve times, and that only in viſiting in town, harneſs, and every thing compleat for four horſes ; to be ſeen at Mr. Johnſon's, Chairmaker, in Market-ſtreet, a little above Fifth-ſtreet.

Alſo a Negroe man ſlave, middle aged, has had the ſmall pox, and is a good butcher, as well as a good cook. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD IRELAND, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bird in Hand wharff. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of THOMAS TALLMAN, in the townſhip of Eveſham, and county of Burlington, and Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, on the 31ſt of October laſt, a grey HORSE, with a bob tail, about 13 hands and an half high, about 10 years old, a low carriage, paces and trots, and has a mark above his knee, by being tied head and foot with a rope. Was alſo ſtolen, three large SILVER SPOONS, ſtamped with the maker's name, J. Leacock, likewiſe marked $\overset{T}{T\ H}$ on the handles ; and a large pair of carved ſilver ſhoe buckles, ſtamped with the firſt letters of the maker's name, T. A. and one of the buckles has a piece broke off, where it was ſtamped ; alſo ſundry wearing-apparel.

Theſe are to deſire all Silverſmiths, and others, to whom the above articles may be offered for ſale, to ſtop them, and ſecure the thief ; and whoſoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, for the SPOONS and BUCKLES, Twenty Shillings, and for the THIEF, Forty Shillings, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS TALLMAN. ¶

N. B. The perſon who is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the above horſe and articles, is named Thomas Robertſon, born in Ireland, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high ; had on a blue coat and jacket, alſo a trimmed jacket, without ſleeves : He came into the country about two years ago with a gentleman, as his ſervant.

East-Fallowfield Townſhip, Cheſter County, Oct. 18, 1768.

WHereas I, the ſubſcriber, did publiſh an advertiſement in the News-paper, dated July 21, 1768, No. 2065, in behalf of William Filſon deceaſed's ſmall children, againſt John Filſon, and I am ſtill in the way to make my advertiſement good ; for if the eldeſt ſon's deſign was good, in doing the reſt of the children juſtice, by the Maryland law, his proceedings in this province did not look like it. He came to this province, where the bonds were left by his father, in order to be paid as they became due, and made a demand of them, and likewiſe the money that was due, without ſhewing, in the leaſt, what power he had for ſo doing ; this I can prove. The next time he came, he brought ſome adminiſtration with him, but confeſſed he had not returned the bonds ; and likewiſe he ſaid, if he had the bonds, or could get them, he would ſell them ; this I can prove, and I hope my readers will remark, that a babble put in the news, without proof, has but a poor foundation. Now to make ſome remarks on his advertiſement againſt mine ; in the firſt place he ſays, the demand againſt me is Five Hundred Pounds, which is falſe ; there is more than half of the money paid. Again, he ſays, in a way of ſlander or ſpite, being ſtopt in his deſign, that few of my neighbours know me ; I am ſorry for that, without it is for my good doings. Again, he ſays I abſolutely denied paying him the money ; but I can prove I offered him the money, with a ſecurity for the children. Again, he ſays that I, rather through revenge, or, he believes, to avoid paying the money, which to ſome of my neighbours is well known to be my common practice. It is all the pleaſure I have, and think myſelf ſatisfied, that the ſaid Filſon did mention my neighbours for his proof ; for to my neighbours I appeal, to be condemned or cleared from the hands of ſuch an enemy. Now I challenge the ſaid John Filſon to come, and appear face to face, at Cheſter, the laſt Tueſday in November next, to prove his advertiſement againſt me, the ſaid Daviſon Filſon, to be true, or elſe to lie under the reproof of the 41ſt and 109th Pſalms.

DAVISON FILSON.

N. B. We the ſubſcribers, neighbours of Daviſon Filſon, to the beſt of our knowledge, never knew him, the ſaid Filſon, to be guilty of what John Filſon has charged him with in his advertiſement, ſuch as keeping back or defrauding his neighbours, as witneſs our hands, the day and year above-written, James Hamilton, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, Robert Ker, James Shields, Joſeph Bentley, Joſ. Davis, William Harlan, Eliz. Ring, Robert Filſon, Joſeph Hayes, William Hanna, John Montgomery, Samuel Worth. †

NEW DRUGS.

An extenſive variety, now opening, from on board the Pennſylvania Packet, Capt. Falconer, from London, imported by

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold at the cuſtomary rates.

LIkewiſe an aſſortment of family articles, particularly a quantity of refined SALT-PETRE, ſo uſeful and neceſſary at this ſeaſon, for pickling and preſerving of proviſions ; a parcel of the freſheſt and niceſt Sweet Oil, by the pint, quart and gallon ; very fine White Wax, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Pearl Barley, Sagoe, Salop, &c. &c.

A freſh parcel of the genuine Beaume de Vie, in the proper ſtamped bottles ; a few phials of that neat and excellent medicine the Eſſence of Pepper-mint, &c. &c.

A variety of neat Smelling-bottles, in ivory, ſhagreen and common caſes ; very nice Oil of Lavender, Burgamot, &c. &c.

Practitioners and Family receipts, and all orders, properly and faithfully attended to as uſual.

Freſh Anniſeed, and Juniper Berries, by the hundred, or leſs quantity.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next enſuing the date hereof, by the ſubſcribers, executrix and executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſhua Bond, late of Baltimore county, Maryland, deceaſed, and purſuant thereto, for caſh or ſhort credit, on giving ſecurity, if required,

A GOOD new merchant and griſt mill double geared, which are compleatly finiſhed, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths, and hoiſting gears, all going by water. A good new framed ſaw-mill, well covered, and running gears in good repair. The ſaid mills are built on an approved part of a never failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Winter's Run ; and they being but about 6 miles from Buſh-river Landing, and 7 from Joppa, in ſaid county, in a populous neighbourhood, renders the griſt-mill extraordinary well ſituated for getting grain for either merchant or country griſt, and the ſaw-mill to have conſtant employ, there being always a great demand for plank of all ſorts. There is alſo to be ſold with ſaid mills, 30 or 40 acres of good land, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and great part may (with little expence) be made good meadow.

All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the aforeſaid Joſhua Bond, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, regularly proved, that they may be adjuſted ; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and by ſo doing they will prevent trouble (that muſt enſue from their non-payment) to themſelves, as well as to ANN BOND, Executrix, and WILLIAM BOND, Executor. ¶ 8 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 11th of November, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, containing in breadth 21 feet 3 inches, and in depth 14[illegible] feet, 9 inches, having a two ſtory frame building erected thereon, bounded eaſtward by Samuel Preſton Moore's ground, ſouthward by Robert Pariſh's, weſtward by Henry Hill's lot, and northward by Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid ; ſubject to a ground-rent of 28 Dollars and a half per annum ; late the eſtate of Frederick Shreyer, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, on the weſt ſide of Frankford road, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 200 feet ; bounded eaſtward with the ſaid road, ſouthward with Paul Miller's lot, weſtward with Chriſtian Everley's ground, and northward with Adam Fox's lot ; late the eſtate of Frederick Shreyer ; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 12th of November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, a certain lot, or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth about 122 feet, and in depth about 320 feet ; bounded by Cherry-ſtreet, and lands late of Anthony Palmer, Leonard Harman, John Reily, and Mary Street ; late the eſtate of John Durburrow deceaſed ; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 21ſt of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the tavern which Henry Lohra lately kept in Hatfield townſhip, a certain wooden tenement, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Hatfield townſhip, containing about 100 acres, and allowance for roads ; and a certain other tract, adjoining the aforeſaid tract, containing about 15 acres, adjoining lands of James Dunn, John Bartholemew, Henry Hendricks, Amos Jones, &c. late the eſtate of Paul Delgart ; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 22d of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Lawrence Ramich, in Whitpain townſhip ; a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, containing 150 acres, having a ſtone dwelling-houſe, wooden barn, and other out-houſes erected thereon, adjoining lands of Evan Thomas, Daniel Levering, Samuel Dehaven, &c. late the eſtate of John Linderman ; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 24th day of November, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 3 inches, and continuing the ſame breadth eaſtward, as far as the back wall of Nicholas Weaver's meſſuage, and then narrowing on the ſouth-ſide to 19 feet 11 inches, and continuing that breadth to the end of the ſaid lot ; the whole depth of the ſaid lot being 49 feet ; bounded ſouthward with Nicholas Weaver's lot, weſtward with Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward and eaſtward with Joſeph Fox's ground.

Alſo a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 85 feet ; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with William Vaugh's meſſuage and lot, and eaſtward with Michael Hillegas's ground ; ſubject to the full reſidue and remainder of the yearly rent of Four Pounds, Eight Shillings Sterling, after deducting Five Pounds Eight Shillings Pennſylvania currency, payable to the purchaſer out of two adjacent lots ; which ſaid 3 lots were formerly one large lot, late the eſtate of Andrew Breakle deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Cheſter, October 22, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Friday, the 11th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage, plantation, and two tracts or parcels of land thereunto belonging, lying adjacent to each other ; the one containing 58 acres, and allowance ; and the other piece containing 20 acres. And alſo one full, equal undivided moiety, or half part of a water corn griſt-mill thereon erected, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of John Henderſon, Joſeph Cook, David Currey, John Small, and others ; late the eſtate of John Henderſon, junior ; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, at 3 o' clock, at David Cowpland's tavern, in Cheſter, will be ſold by vendue, a certain Meſſuage, and lot of land, ſituate in the Borough of Cheſter, bounded on Bridge-ſtreet, containing 40 feet front thereon, and extending back 120 feet ; bounded by lots of David Jackſon, and Peter Worrall ; late the eſtate of William Lane ; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, on Thurſday, the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, one full undivided ſixth part, in ſix equal parts to be divided, of and in a meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, in the ſaid county, bounded by lands of Andrew Boyd, James M'Dowell, Alexander Threw, and others ; late the eſtate of John Crawford, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, on Friday, the 18th day of November next, at two o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate and being in the townſhip of Londongrove, in Cheſter county ; bounded by lands of James Kelton, John Roſs, and David Correy. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, horſes, cows, ſwine, &c. a waggon and geers, wheat in the ground, and a variety of houſhold furniture ; all late the eſtate of Edward Henderſon ; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 15th day of November next, at the plantation of Richard Saunderſon, in Concord, Cheſter county,

HORSES, cows, ſheep and hogs ; farmer's utenſils, and houſhold-furniture ; alſo a negroe man ſlave, and a mulatto girl's time, who has between 14 and 15 years to ſerve.

Six months credit to be given, with ſecurity, if required.

The SALE to begin at ten o'clock ; where attendance will be given by

RICHARD SAUNDERSON, and
‡ JOSHUA NORTH.

N. B. The ſaid PLANTATION to be LETT, and entered on immediately.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the
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November 17, 1768. NUMB. 2082.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number XI.

Leges ſub graviori lege. HALE.

I CAN ſcarce begin this number without an acknowledgment to ſundry correſpondents, for ſeveral valuable communications; and hope they will not aſcribe it to diſreſpect, but to the propoſed brevity of my plan, that ſo little notice hath been taken of their kind hints. I ſaw, with concern, from the firſt, that by whoſe malice and artifice ſoever the late illiberal attacks on the *Church* were begun and cheriſhed, they would certainly be productive of much evil, ſcandalize our common *Chriſtianity*, and be matter of joy to its enemies, and grief to its real friends. This ſeems now to be the general ſentiment of ſerious men of all perſuaſions; and it is but juſtice to ſay, that I have met with many, even among the *Preſbyterians*, who lament that any provocation was given on their ſide; and think that their writers would have ſhewn a greater moment, and weight of *Chriſtianity*, in one grain of *charity* and brotherly *good-will* to the CHURCH, than in all that they have written and publiſhed, to traduce and prevent her from enjoying her juſt rights.

From theſe conſiderations, then, as it was with reluctance I found myſelf obliged to enter into this defence, ſo I have determined that, on my part, it ſhall not be protracted into an unneceſſary length. Thoſe who take delight in vilifying a Church, ſo long honored among true *Proteſtants*, I ſhall ſoon leave to the reflections of---their own conſcience; and, in the mean time, I hope that indulgence, with which I have been already favored, will be continued to my remaining papers, which will not be many in number, nor unimportant in their nature.

In my laſt, it was obſerved that the *Centinel* (either out of ignorance, or wilful deſign to miſlead his readers) had confounded the adventitious powers and juriſdiction given to Biſhops by human laws, with the powers that belong eſſentially to the Epiſcopal character, and are neceſſary, for keeping up a ſucceſſion of Miniſters, and order, in the body Eccleſiaſtical, whether lodged in *one*, or in *many*. With him, the acknowledged diſtinction between "powers of *Eccleſiaſtical order*, and power of *juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical*," ſeems to find no place. He hath, in his imagination, ſtretched the powers of our preſent *Engliſh* Biſhops to all the heights, in which they were ever exerciſed, in the warmeſt times, and when liberty was leaſt underſtood; and then, when it is ſaid that Biſhops, with thoſe powers, are neither deſired, nor can, conſiſtent with law, be fixed in *America*, he charges the Clergy with acting a treacherous part, and "amuſing, with falſe and inconſiſtent hopes; becauſe a *Church*, whoſe members are exempted from the government of its officers, is, he ſays, what no age can furniſh an example of---a novel-invention, &c."

Now the *Centinel* is here certainly brought into this *dilemma*, either to ſay that a Church, without all thoſe enormous juriſdictions, which he had been complaining of, is a novel-invention; or to ſay, that the powers he ſpeaks of, are thoſe eſſential ones enjoyed by all *compleat* Churches; and then, how is it an argument of inconſiſtency in our Clergy, to deſire a matter of common eſſential right? And have not all his declamations been employed about phantoms of his own brain?

I have already ſhewn, that ſuch a Biſhop as the *American* Clergy prayed for, is no novel-invention, but known in the pureſt ages of the Church; and I might have ſhewn further, in contradiction to what the *Centinel* aſſerts, that Churches, even now upon earth, have Biſhops nearly on the ſame foundation. The *Daniſh Biſhops* have neither temporal juriſdiction, nor Eccleſiaſtical Courts; nor have the *Moravian Biſhops*; and yet they have the ordination and government of their inferior Clergy.

But I will now come cloſe to the point, and ſhew, that the *Engliſh Biſhops* were originally ſuch alſo; and that what acceſſion of powers, and temporal juriſdiction, they obtained, was not by encroachments, nor yet claimed as of CHRIST, in virtue of their Epiſcopal office; but given by human laws, generally expreſſing the reaſon of the grant; and that neither thoſe *laws* nor *reaſons* can have place in a country where the conſtitution is previouſly fixed, and a full proviſion made for all the parts of government, except that alone which concerns the true ſcriptural order and government of the *Epiſcopal* Clergy, agreeable to the belief and conſtitution of their Church.

The firſt thing that offends our antagoniſts, with reſpect to Biſhops, is their title of *Lords*. Now, if it is conſidered how they derive this title, perhaps the *Centinel* may not think himſelf obliged to aſſociate the idea of *Lords* to our *American Biſhops*, nor to ſhape his mouth to that offenſive word, if he ſhould ever chance to ſpeak to any of them. They are *Lords*, as they ſit in the upper houſe of Parliament, and they ſit there per *Baroniam*, as Barons accepted by long uſage, but afterwards more expreſly made ſuch, by their poſſeſſions being turned into Baronies by *William the Conqueror*, to be held of the King. In reſpect to their perſons, they are not Barons, nor are they ſuch in reſpect to their order, which they acquire by conſecration, but in reſpect only to their temporal incorporation. See *Hale*'s *Treatiſe on the Right of the Crown*; and *Coke*, *2d Inſt.* Sir *William Staunforde* alſo (153) ſays they have not the name of Lords by virtue of their office, nor have they a place in Parliament, in reſpect to their nobility, but in reſpect of their poſſeſſion, viz. the ancient Baronies annexed to their dignities.

Thus the *Centinel* may, perhaps, ſee a way to ſeparate one offenſive thing, viz. the *lordly* name from *American* Biſhops; but ſtill we hope he will not, for all this, give them bad names.

But let us paſs from names to things, and ſee if we can ſatisfy him equally about the enormous juriſdiction over the *laity*, which he has told us, he is greatly apprehenſive muſt accompany the very perſons of Biſhops into *America*. In fair argument (as obſerved in a former number) the *onus probandi* ſhould lie on the accuſer, and he ought to ſhew by what law now made, or that probably can be made, *American* Biſhops ſhould obtain ſuch juriſdiction, rather than call on me to prove what contingencies are never to take place. Yet even this may be done, to the ſatiſfaction of all reaſonable men, if they will truſt to the ſame faith of laws, and ſecurity in this matter, which they truſt for their lives and eſtates in all other matters.

We muſt go back, then, to enquire how *Engliſh* Biſhops became inveſted with juriſdiction over the *laity* (for the *Centinel* has nothing to do with any juriſdiction the Clergy may chuſe to ſubmit to) and then we will apply the argument to the point in queſtion.

It has been already ſhewn, that primitive Biſhops, in the firſt three hundred years of the Church, had no courts, or juriſdiction over the laity, ſeparate from the civil power. So it was alſo in *England*, during the *Saxon-Heptarchy*. In each county, under different Kings in thoſe days, there was an EARL, who had the adminiſtration of juſtice under the KING, and was called in Latin *Comes*, as aſſiſting the King in the execution of the laws. In each kingdom there was a BISHOP, being Seven in all *England* (excluſive of the *Welch* or *Britiſh* Biſhops) before the coming of *Auguſtine* the *Monk*. All matters, as well ſpiritual as temporal, were determined in the *Earl*'s or County Court, where the *Biſhop* was called to the *Earl*'s aſſiſtance, for advice in ſpiritual matters; or in the Hundred Court, before ſome Lord of the diſtrict, with an Eccleſiaſtical perſon, in the place of the Biſhop. (1)

The great CANUTE, the Dane, ſtill preſerved this order, as late as about the year One thouſand and ſeventeen, and gave the reaſon for it;---ordaining the *Shyre-Gemot*, or County-Aſſembly, "to be held twice a year, and oftener, if need requires; wherein the Biſhop, and the Aldermen of the Shyre, ſhall be preſent, the one to *teach the laws of GOD*, the other *the laws of the land*." (2)

Here is yet no ſeparate juriſdiction claimed by the Biſhops over the laity; and when they obtained ſuch juriſdiction, it was not, as the *Centinel* ſays, becauſe no Church on earth ever ſubſiſted without it, in the oppreſſive way he ſpeaks of (for unleſs he means this, I ſtill inſiſt he has ſaid nothing) but becauſe it was thought fit by a King, who gave his reaſons for the change, and having entered *England*, ſword in hand, would not have ſubmitted to have ſuch power wreſted from him.

It was WILLIAM *the Conqueror*, who erected ſeparate Eccleſiaſtical Courts; and thus runs the charter---"*Regia auctoritate præcipio, ut nullus Epiſcopus in Hundret amplius placita teneat*, &c. By virtue of my royal authority, I do command that no Biſhop do, for the future, hold pleas, &c. in the Hundred Court, nor bring any cauſes, which belong to ſpiritual government, before the judgment of ſecular men; but to ſuch place as the Biſhops ſhall appoint for that purpoſe," &c. (3)

Having thus brought Biſhops down to the Conqueſt, we find no matter cognizable before them, whereof juriſdiction hath been uſurped, or claimed as inherent in their office, or obtained otherwiſe than by laws, which can no ways affect us; laws too which, according to my motto, are *ſub graviori lege*, controled by other laws.

In my next, I ſhall bring this argument down to the temporal powers exerciſed by the *Engliſh* Biſhops in the preſent day, and conſider whether, by *ſtatute* or *common law*, thoſe powers could be *imported* with Biſhops into *America*; or whether by encroachments, obliging judges to ſtoop to them, or by acts of Parliament to be made, we are in danger of being ſubjected to ſuch powers---for I would leave no appearance of argument unnoticed.

After diſcuſſing thoſe points, I hope to be excuſed, if I retort ſome of the *Centinel*'s arguments on himſelf, and ſhew, that if we are to be deprived of a *natural right*, on account of his imaginary *fears*, how many *fears* of the like kind I might be able to muſter up, from the known principles, and former conduct of his party, againſt ſuffering them to exerciſe thoſe undefined and ſelf-aſſumed juriſdictions, which they claim in their Eccleſiaſtical Courts and Synods. In the laſt place, I ſhall endeavour to defend the Church againſt the groſs charge of having corrupted and obſcured the pure word of GOD with human inventions; and then take my leave of him, with ſome things which I am not yet diſpoſed to indulge his curioſity with the knowledge of.

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(1) *Duck* 307. 1 *Warn.* 374. 2 *Still.* 14. *God.* 96.

(2) *Spelm. Reliq.*

(3) *See the Charter at large in Spelman. Theſe references are taken from* Burn, *whoſe accuracy may be depended on; for I would not be thought more learned than I am, nor pretend that all theſe authors are on my ſhelf.*

At the Deſire of a Number of our Readers, the following NORTH-BRITON *is publiſhed.*

The NORTH BRITON, [NUMB. LXI.]

To the NORTH BRITON.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to the promiſe I made in my laſt letter, I ſhall now proceed to conſider the *religious grievances* of the AMERICANS; which, tho' not carried, as yet, to ſo great a height as thoſe of *a civil nature*, are, nevertheleſs, as real, and, if allowed to continue, and to operate their full effect, may perhaps become, in time, ſtill more intolerable. What I mean is, the deſign that has been formed to introduce into AMERICA, the *Epiſcopal Perſuaſion*, as the eſtabliſhed religion.

This deſign, which is now no ſecret, has juſtly excited the apprehenſion and indignation of almoſt every AMERICAN. They ſay, and they ſay it truly, that it was in order to free themſelves from the tyranny and deſpotiſm of the *Epiſcopal hierarchy*, that their anceſtors abandoned their native country, and took refuge in the barren wilds of the weſtern continent. And is it to be ſuppoſed, that they will patiently bend their necks to a yoke, which neither they nor their fore-fathers have been able to bear? Is it to be ſuppoſed, that, after having enjoyed, for ſo long a time, the bleſſings of religious, and conſequently, of civil liberty, they will tamely forego them without a ſingle ſtruggle? Thoſe who think ſo, know not human nature; for every one that knows it, muſt be fully ſatisfied, that there is nothing of which mankind are ſo very tenacious, as of their *religious principles*; and that almoſt every attempt to change theſe principles, in oppoſition to the humour of the people, has terminated in the deſtruction of the perſon who made it. Witneſs the injudicious and ill-timed attempt of King Charles the Firſt to introduce into Scotland, the *Epiſcopal* form of government. For it may be ſafely affirmed, that, notwithſtanding the many rude encroachments, which that Prince had made upon the *civil* rights of his Engliſh and Scottiſh ſubjects, neither of theſe people would, at leaſt for ſome time, have riſen in arms, had it not been for the violent ſteps which his Majeſty took to change the *religious* principles of the latter. This was the true ſource of the civil wars; and, in the like circumſtances, will ever be the ſource of civil wars. Nor, indeed, is it at all ſurprizing that it ſhould; for can it be expected, that a people ſhould change their religion, their manners and cuſtoms, in an inſtant, and with the ſame rapidity with which a Prince or his Miniſtry may publiſh the ordinance that eſtabliſhes a new religion?

The truth is, moſt miniſters conſider the people as clay in the hands of the potter, which they think they may mould into any ſhape they pleaſe; but I am afraid, that our preſent miniſters will find the AMERICANS compoſed of very different matter. I am afraid, that, inſtead of clay, they will find them compoſed of ſteel, that will break before it will bend, and will perhaps cut the hand that ſhall attempt to bend it.

But, admitting the poſſibility of eſtabliſhing *Epiſcopacy* in AMERICA, ſuch a ſcheme, could it actually be executed, ought to be ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by every friend to his country; as, were it once actually executed, it would certainly be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences. It was, I think, a ſaying of King James the Firſt, NO BISHOP, NO KING; and might I take the freedom of oppoſing a maxim of mine *to that royal chopper of ſentences*, I would ſay, and I believe, with equal truth, NO DISSENTER, NO LIBERTY. THE DISSENTERS are, and ever have been, the very life and ſoul of *the republican part of our government*. They have often ſaved it, when upon the brink of deſtruction; and it is to be hoped, they will ſtill ſave it, if ever it ſhould be again brought to the brink of deſtruction.

The PURITANS,---ſays a celebrated hiſtorian *, who cannot be ſuppoſed partial to that republican ſect---the PURITANS preſerved alive the ſmall ſparks of the love of liberty that were to be found in the nation, during the reign of Elizabeth, and of the two firſt Princes of the Stewart line. And whatever ridicule may be thrown upon the Puritans by ſome court-ſycophants, I muſt confeſs, for my own part, I would rather be a Puritan attatched to law and liberty; than a Churchman attached to ſlavery and deſpotiſm: I would rather be a Puritan, who can ſit quietly under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and none to make him afraid; than a Churchman, who is either employed in raviſhing the vineyards of others, or who, like Naboth, is in danger of having his own vineyard raviſhed from him.

Accuſtomed to think freely in religious matters, the *Proteſtant* Diſſenters have ever exerciſed the ſame freedom in their political ſpeculations. They plainly perceived the abſurd nature and pernicious tendency of the doctrine of *divine indefeaſible hereditary right*, and of *paſſive obedience* and *non-reſiſtance*; and they accordingly rejected it with the utmoſt indignation. They boldly maintained, that all government was inſtituted for the good of the people; that the Salus Populi was the Suprema Lex; that the Sovereign was only the firſt ſervant to the public; that the Prince, as well as the ſubject, was bound to obey the laws; that the moment the Prince violated the laws, the ſubject was, at leaſt in that inſtance, freed from obedience; and that if ever the Prince proceeded to ſuch a length, as to violate the laws eſſential to the conſtitution, the ſubject was entirely freed from his allegiance.

Theſe are the principles, which the Diſſenters have ever embraced, and which they ſtill embrace. Theſe are the principles, upon which the civil war was begun, and the revolution effected. Theſe are the principles, upon which the preſent family was eſtabliſhed on the throne, upon which it ſtill poſſeſſes it, and upon which *alone* it can continue to poſſeſs it. And if ever any miniſter ſhould be ſo daringly wicked, as to adviſe any prince of that family to violate theſe principles, he ought to be puniſhed as a traitor to his King, and to his country.

But, perhaps, it will be ſaid, that theſe principles have been always embraced, and with as much ſincerity, by the Epiſcopalians, as by the Diſſenters. If any one ſhould ſay ſo, the whole Engliſh hiſtory would give him the lie. Were they embraced by them in the reign of King James the Firſt, who, when in the conference of divines at Hampton-court, he exalted his own prerogative, and the prelatical character, was told by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, *that undoubtedly his Majeſty ſpoke by the ſpecial aſſiſtance of God's ſpirit?* Were they embraced by them in the reign of King Charles the Firſt, whom they wickedly intoxicated with ſuch high notions of the royal prerogative, as precipitated him into meaſures that terminated in his own deſtruction, and in the deſtruction of the monarchy? Were they embraced by them in the reign of King Charles the Second, to whom they ſuggeſted the moſt arbitrary councils, and whom they ſtrongly adviſed *to get the doctrine of paſſive obedience enacted into a law*; and who, when that Prince made a bold, and, unhappily, but too ſucceſsful an effort to reign without parliaments, ſo vigorouſly aſſiſted him in his unconſtitutional meaſures, that the hiſtorian † above quoted, expreſly ſays; "the clergy eſpecially were buſy "in this great revolution; and being moved, partly by their "own fears, partly by the inſinuations of the court, they re-"preſented all their antagoniſts as ſectaries and republicans, "and rejoiced in eſcaping all thoſe perils, which they believed "to have been hanging over them. *Principles, the moſt oppoſite to* "*civil liberty, were every where inforced from the pulpit*, and "adopted in numerous addreſſes; where the King was flattered "in his preſent meaſures, and *congratulated on his eſcape from par-*"*liaments*. Could words have been depended on, the nation "appeared to be running faſt into voluntary ſervitude, and ſeem-"ed even ambitious of reſigning into the King's hands all the "privileges, tranſmitted to them, through ſo many ages, by "their gallant anceſtors."

And though they made ſome oppoſition to the violent meaſures of King James the Second, yet was it chiefly becauſe their own order was attacked; for, had that Prince been contented with deſtroying only the civil liberties of the nation, without endeavouring to undermine its religion, it is more than probable that he might have carried his point, at leaſt for any interruption he was likely to have met with from the eſtabliſhed clergy.

True it is, they concurred in the revolution; but with what ſincerity, the great number of them who refuſed to take the oaths to the new government, and the endleſs plots and conſpiracies they hatched againſt it, ſufficiently declare.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that I mean to impute the above principles and practices to the whole body of the Epiſcopal Clergy. God forbid! I know there are ſome of the Epiſcopal Clergy, who are as ſtaunch friends to the liberty of the ſubject, as any Diſſenter in the kingdom; witneſs the worthy *author of the Confeſſional*, and ſeveral others. I only mean to impute them to the high-flying, Jacobite Clergy, and to their deluded followers among the laity, who never were, and, I believe, never will be thoroughly reconciled to *our free government*; and if ever they ſhould be reconciled to *our government*, I ſhall begin, I muſt own, to entertain a ſuſpicion, that *our government is no longer free*.

But, though I mean not to impute the above principles and practices to the whole body of the Epiſcopal Clergy, I may yet, I am perſuaded, take upon me to aſſert, that the *Epiſcopal form of Church government* is much better adapted, than that of the *Preſbterians*, or of *any other ſect*, to an *abſolute monarchy*; and for

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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* *Hume.* † *Hume's hiſt. 8vo edit. vol.* viii. *p.* 152.

By the Brig Hetty, Captain OSBORNE, in a ſhort Paſſage from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

GENOA, *Auguſt* 6.

ADMIRAL SPRY, who commands the Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean, arrived in this port on the 30th ult. with a man of war, and ſome frigates. Another frigate had got hither before him, but ſhe ſailed the firſt inſtant for Corſica, as we are aſſured. Some hours after, the Admiral's ſquadron weighed anchor, and ſailed, but we know not whither he directs his courſe; ſome think to Leghorn, others to Corſica.

They write from Corſica, that the French, after many difficulties, and a vigorous defence on the part of the Iſlanders, have eſtabliſhed the communication between Baſtia and St. Florent; that in order to ſtop the progreſs of the French, General Paoli hath cauſed ſome volunteers to advance from the province of Cape Corſo, and that he himſelf is on his march with 5000 men.

Warſaw, Auguſt 13. The Confederates of Siradia have been defeated by the Ruſſians between Petricow and Przedborz; 120 men were ſlain in the action, 80 made priſoners, and the reſt diſperſed.

Modena, Auguſt 4. The Duke our Sovereign hath ſent orders to the Sieur Marbuſio, his Miniſter at the Holy See, to break off all conferences with the Miniſters of the Court of Rome; alſo to leave that capital, and repair to Madrid in the ſame character.

Paris, Auguſt 29. The Duke de Lauzun, and the Marquis de Laval, on advice of an action in Corſica, ſet out immediately from Toulon, without waiting for the arrival of the Marquis de Chauvelin. To accelerate the conqueſt of that iſland, we are aſſured that the Miniſtry have reſolved to ſend thither another regiment of infantry, and a company of artillery.

Warſaw, Auguſt 24. Yeſterday evening a fourth courier arrived at Prince Repnin's, with advice of the taking of Cracow, which though we have not yet received a particular account of, the circumſtances in general are as follow: "On the 18th inſt. General Apraxin received an expreſs from Prince Repnin, with orders to ſtorm the place; accordingly on the 19th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the Ruſſians began the aſſault, and in order to divide the forces of the beſieged, made two falſe attacks. When they came to the foot of the wall they blew open the gates with petards, in order to let in their cavalry; but the beſieged had ſtopped up the way by planting cheſts filled with ſtones, and digging ſeveral deep ditches; notwithſtanding all theſe difficulties, and the continual fire of the Confederates, the Ruſſians forced their way through, and their cavalry entered the town. They had no ſooner got in, but the Confederates made a terrible fire upon them from the adjacent houſes, and the Prieſts were very active in encouraging the people to make a vigorous defence: Nevertheleſs, the Ruſſian officers and ſoldiers committed no exceſſes, though they could have made a terrible ſlaughter; but immediately publiſhed, by ſound of trumpet, that all who would lay down their arms, ſhould be pardoned. This had the deſired effect, for moſt of the principal Poles ſurrendered immediately, and the people following their example, laid down their arms; a ſmall part only of the mutineers retired into the Jeſuits convent, and defended themſelves there, ſo that the conquerors were obliged to take that building by force. This event would have been fatal to the Jeſuits, if Prince Repnin had not before granted them a pardon, on account of their protecting the Diſſidents againſt the fury of the mutineers, even ſo far as to give them money to ſupport them under their miſery. The loſs of the Ruſſians amounts to about 500 men, and would not have been ſo conſiderable, if the Confederates, having no more lead, had not been obliged to make uſe of pieces of copper and braſs, to ſupply the place of ball. Among the Ruſſian officers, Colonel Igelſtroom, and Major Patkul, were wounded. Above 3000 of the Confederates ſurrendered to them."

Conſtantinople, Aug. 1. We have received advice, that the Ruſſian troops lately forced the town of Balta, in Leſſer Tartary, ſword in hand, in order to ſeize ſome Poliſh Confederates who had taken refuge there. This news occaſions a great ferment here, ſeveral Turks and Tartars being killed on this occaſion. Since we received advice of this violation of the territory of the empire, preparations are making on all ſides to ſecure the frontiers, and put ourſelves in a ſtate of defence. The Porte has ſent orders into Romelia, to aſſemble the troops in that country, and march them towards the Nieſter. The Kan of that province, and two corps of volunteers, of 3000 men each, are to take the ſame route, and ſeveral chiefs are ordered to furniſh their contingents of troops.

Genoa, Aug. 20. We have advice from St. Fiorenzo, that 5000 more French troops have been diſembarked there; and that they are employed at Baſtia in conſtructing and fitting out a great number of armed veſſels, deſtined for an enterprize againſt the iſland of Capraia.

Piſa, Aug. 20. Letters from Corſica import, that the French were retired from before Furiani, after leaving ſome troops on the hills in the neighbourhood of that place; that the Corſicans had attacked them on one of thoſe eminences, which they had fortified with two pieces of braſs cannon, and killed or made priſoners moſt part of the detachment, and took the two pieces of cannon. The Marſhal de Marbeuf had alſo attacked Biguglia, but his troops were repulſed with loſs, as well as at Furiani, where they have made two unſucceſsful attacks. Theſe letters add, that the Corſicans have made themſelves maſters of all the cattle which the French had brought into the heart of the iſland, and put to paſture in the plains of St. Pancrazio.

They expect at St. Fiorenzo a French ſquadron, compoſed of two ſhips of the line, four xebecks, and three frigates, to attack the two towers in the gulph of that name, which are yet in the hands of the Corſicans.

LONDON.

September 1. It is talked, that the diviſions of marines at Portſmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, will be filled up to their full complement; alſo that the guardſhips will be compleatly manned.

It was yeſterday current in the city, that preſs warrants will ſpeedily be iſſued, for the immediate ſupply of a large body of ſeamen for the ſervice of government.

Some diſpatches of importance have juſt been received from Admiral Spry, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

We hear from Edinburgh, that the recruiting officers in the North of Scotland, have but little ſucceſs in raiſing men for the land ſervice, from a report that they are to be ſent to fight againſt their countrymen in America.

Yeſterday the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the affairs of America, came to town from his ſeat in the country, having, it is ſaid, been ſent for, on account of ſome diſpatches received from America.

By a private letter from France, we hear a fleet of 36 men of war of the line are now fitting out at Breſt, and will be ready for ſea in a ſhort time.

Sept. 2. *By a private letter from Madrid we are informed, that the frequent return of couriers between this Court and Verſailles, give riſe to conjectures that matters of importance are on the tapis.*

Advices from Poland of the 13th ult. by this day's Mails, mention the increaſe of the troubles in that kingdom, and the forming new Confederacies, particularly one at Peterkau, which was ſoon after deſtroyed by the Ruſſian troops, who made ſome hundreds of the Confederates priſoners: Another is formed at Opatow, which will probably ſoon meet with the ſame fate as the preceding.

They write from Gibraltar, that a large ſupply of ammunition, arms, and money, had lately been ſent the Corſicans, on board three foreign Veſſels, under Barbary colours, which occaſions much ſpeculation.

Very ſpeedy changes in the Adminiſtration are much talked of, viz. that the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chatham, and Lord Shelburne, will ſoon reſign, on account of a late affair; and that Lord Egmont is to be appointed Secretary of State. It is added, that a certain late Governor, and great Military Commander, will have an Iriſh Peerage, and a valuable ſinecure in England.------Theſe are mentioned only as reports, for the truth of which we cannot anſwer.

Extract of a Letter from Monſ. de Trans de Ville Neuve, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Rouſſillon, dated Fiorenzo, Auguſt 2, 1768.

"*We fought for three days, and it was not till yeſterday that we got the victory. The Regiments of Soiſſonnois, Rouergue, and Languedoc, have ſuffered greatly, particularly in Officers. M. de Belaſpatch, of my regiment, is killed by the Corſicans. M. de Hayne is dangerouſly wounded. M. Barbaggio, Nephew to Paoli, quitted Barbaggio on the firſt firing of our cannon, but was ſtripped of his plate and all his effects, even to his watch. I wiſh you had been on board the large Spaniſh ſhip which brought the Jeſuits here, you might then have ſeen our three attacks excellently. I commanded the right, and carried a large Redoubt of Stone, defended by 60 men, on a mountain of prodigious height. I received a contuſion in my right thigh; but the ball having been deadened by ſome crowns I had in my pocket, ſaved my life.*"

A noble Lord, we hear, is determined, while he is Secretary of State, to ſee that the buſineſs of every office in his Department, ſhall be executed by the perſon who receives the Salary.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 14.

"*Yeſterday advice was received from the neighbourhood of Cracow, that Prince Martin Lubomirſki attempting to get out of that city with ſome hundreds of his adherents, had been attacked by the Ruſſians, who killed 290 of them, made 200 priſoners, and diſperſed the reſt, who are retired with the Prince towards the frontiers of Hungary.*"

Sept. 6. *Yeſterday in the afternoon the Earl of Rochford arrived at his houſe in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet from Paris.*

A certain politic gentleman, who is acknowledged no incompetent judge of the preſent poſture of affairs, was heard yeſterday at a coffee-houſe, not far from St. James's, to declare-----"This nation (ſays he) draws near the criſis of its fate: The accumulated national debt already exceeding one hundred and forty-ſeven millions: The ſources from whence the bare intereſt of this enormous ſum muſt derive viſibly declining, nay ſome channels nearly exhauſted; dragooning the colonies to reaſon (as it is emphatically explained by ſuperficial obſervers) add to this, the extreme luxury, debauchery, perjury, adultery, and decline of real public ſpirit among the heads of this divided kingdom; all conſpire to complete its deſtruction. Great-Britain now bears a near reſemblance to what antient Rome was before the final declenſion of that mighty Empire, when neither power, ſword, nor fire could ſubdue, luxury, with the Cardinal vices already mentioned, ſoon completed."

Letters from France mention, that after a late engagement in Corſica, between the French and Iſlanders, many dead bodies were found in the field of battle, which were diſcovered to be women in mens apparel.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 12.

"The Aquilon Engliſh frigate arrived here the 9th of this month from Corſica; on board of which was Mr. Murray, who had been two days in conference with General Paoli. This gentleman has continued his route by land for London, accompanied by a Corſican, ſent thither on the part of General Paoli; and the frigate has ſince ſailed for Port-Mahon.

"By a French polacre, juſt arrived from Algier, we learn, that the mountaineers having refuſed to contribute to certain duties for the ſupport of the marine, the inhabitants of the city wanted to compel them, which had occaſioned a bloody action, wherein 6000 men were ſlain on both ſides."

A Dutch man of war, with ſtores for the Corſicans, has lately been taken in the Mediterranean by the Genoeſe.

Sept. 7. Orders are ſent to Woolwich, for a quantity of naval and military ſtores to be got in readineſs to be ſhipped for America.

An extra number of caulkers and riggers, are now employed at Portſmouth, in fitting out ſeveral ſhips of war for immediate ſervice.

Sept. 8. Yeſterday a proclamation was ſigned by his Majeſty in Council, for the meeting of Parliament, on Tueſday, the 8th of November next, at Weſtminſter, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Both the *purport* and *tenour* of all the late diſpatches from America, is, *that the Coloniſts will never give up their Liberties.*

Sept. 10. Yeſterday afternoon there was a Grand Council at St. James's, at which his Majeſty was preſent, which did not break up till five o'clock, ſaid to be on account of ſome important advices from North-America.

Sunday the Pope's niece and her attendants were at the Quakers meeting in Gracechurch-ſtreet, and ſtaid there above an hour.

Yeſterday there was a Cabinet-Council held at St. James's, at which moſt of the great Officers of State aſſiſted; ſaid to be on account of ſome diſpatches received from our Commander in the Mediterranean, relative to Corſica; after which his Majeſty ſet out for Richmond.

A great man, whoſe influence in the Miniſtry is exceeded by none, has declared his abhorrence of the meaſures of the Americans in the ſevereſt terms; but at the ſame time has given it as his opinion, that violent ſteps ought not yet to be taken to enforce obedience to the laws of the mother-country; and we hear the ſame noble perſonage has offered a ſcheme for conſideration (now under debate) which ſeems to carry with it all the weight that can be expected from military force, without the poſſibility of its being attended with ſuch diſagreeable conſequences as muſt naturally flow from the other.

The Neptune, Cocks, from Virginia, is arrived in the River with 1250 qrs. of Indian corn.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Auguſt 13.

"The maſters of two ſhips arrived here in three days from Baſtia give an account, that they had heard a very briſk firing in the iſland of Corſica, which continued night and day, and had not ceaſed at their departure. It is ſince reported, that, after three very obſtinate attacks, the French had taken Furiani, from whence the Corſicans, inferior in number, were retired, after a great effuſion of blood on each ſide."

A letter from Italy ſays, "The bravery of the Corſicans begins to border on deſpair, and makes them ſwerve from the common uſages of war. They fire from their ambuſcades directly on the French officers; and the women charge the muſkets for their huſbands, exhorting them not to fear a glorious death in the defence of their country."

We hear that, in conſequence of repeated inſults, very ſpirited remonſtrances are ordered to be made to the Court of Portugal by our Ambaſſador at that place.

The reaſon given by many of our politicians for the prorogation of an auguſt aſſembly is, that Government is deſirous of procuring all the intelligence poſſible from America, before the meaſures to be taken with the Coloniſts are finally determined on.

September 12. *A letter from Vienna, dated Auguſt 24, ſays,* "*A Courier is arrived here from Conſtantinople, diſpatched from thence the 28th ult. with advice that the Grand Signior has raiſed an army of 80,000 men, the command of which is given to the Pacha Coccina, to whom his Highneſs hath already given a conſiderable ſum of money, in order to his making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the junction and march of the ſaid troops. Many conjectures are formed on theſe warlike arrangements.*

Sept. 13. A letter from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Auguſt 20, ſays, "Every thing bears the appearance of war in this Empire; nay, it has already been announced, according to cuſtom, by ſound of trumpet, in all the provinces; and orders are ſent to the reſpective Governors, that all the troops may file off towards Varna, in the Bulgaria, which is the general rendezvous. Numbers are already arrived there, and others are in full march. Ruſſia appears to be the object of theſe preparations. But be it as it will, it ſeems that the Confederates of Poland have all along depended upon ſome enterprize from the Porte. In the mean time, they themſelves have filled the country with miſery and confuſion; and, if the Turks ſhould now interfere, the Poles may probably, through the ambition of ſome Grandees, ſee themſelves afflicted with three ſcourges, one of which alone is ſufficient to deſtroy a nation, viz. war, famine, and peſtilence."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 9.

"This day arrived expreſs from Boſton a ſchooner in the government's ſervice; the Captain immediately ſet out for London. It is reported the news he brings is not very pleaſing."

We are credibly informed, that a plan has been laid before the great Officers of State, for the further reduction of the National Debt, without laying any additional tax on the ſubject, which plan is now under conſideration.

Sept. 15. Monday ſome diſpatches of great importance were received at the Secretary of States's office, from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of New-England.

It is ſtrongly reported, that a French man of war (in violation of the law of nations, ſubſiſting even in the midſt of war) watched a Daniſh veſſel out of the harbour of Leghorn, immediately purſued and took her; and that the crew, together with five Engliſh gentlemen paſſengers, among whom were a noble Lord, and a General Officer, were made priſoners of war, and put on board the French ſhip.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

The grievances complained of by the different colonies in America, which have been tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State here, are, we hear, to be laid before the Parliament at their next meeting,

Letters from Rome adviſe, that two pieces of news were received there, which were not a little alarming; the firſt from Madrid, importing that ſome battalions of Spaniſh troops were about to embark at Barcelona; and the other from Naples, that orders had been given for the embarkation of the regiment of Calabria; the deſtination of which troops, in the opinion of many perſons, has for object the invaſion of the ſtate of Caſtro and Ronciglione, ſituated almoſt at the gates of Rome.

It is ſaid our Court has lately received propoſals relative to Corſica, which merit the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Sept. 17. This day the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor waited on the King of Denmark at St. James's, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to accept the invitation to dine at the Manſion-houſe, and Friday next is the day fixed for that purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 9.

"We have received the following accounts from Corſica. The Count de Marbeuf having reſolved to attack Nonza, where the Corſican Chiefs had taken refuge after the defeat of the 1ſt of Auguſt, marched in three columns in the night of the 23d of that month. The poſt of Olmetta was carried, after ſome reſiſtance, by the diviſion of the center, under the command of the Count de Coigny, and the left diviſion, commanded by the Sieur de Grandmaiſon, forced the enemy upon ſome ſteep rocks; after which the two columns marched againſt Nonza, from whence the rebels retired with precipitation; but they were ſtopped in their flight by the column under Count de Marbeuf, and, after having loſt a great many men, were obliged to ſurrender themſelves as priſoners, with 30 of their chiefs; among whom are the Sieurs Barbaggio and Franciſchetti, one the nephew, and the other the brother-in-law, of the Sieur Paoli. The King's troops behaved with great bravery in theſe actions, and had but four men killed, and four wounded."

Sept. 19. It is ſtrongly reported, and from good authority, that a certain great man in the Miniſtry, who not only ſtands high in the opinion of the people of Great-Britain, but likewiſe of the Americans in general, has a plan to propoſe that will, in all probability, be the means of reſtoring a perfect friendſhip and harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies; which muſt naturally be the ſincere wiſh of every loyal ſubject to his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated Auguſt 15.

"There are here continual ſigns of war between us and France, chiefly, as ſuppoſed, to defend the rights, privileges, and independency of the brave Corſicans.

"It is alſo rumoured, that a Gentleman well known here for the good he has done this country, has received advice from his brother at Paris, that a French man of war (contrary to the laws of nations) was very vigilant for the departure of a Daniſh veſſel out of the harbour of Leghorn, directly went in purſuit, and took her. The people on board are unknown to us; but it is abſolutely fact that we are making as much preparation as though war was this minute going to be declared."

It is rumoured that a great man has of late ſtrenuouſly urged the neceſſity of a total change in the political ſyſtem, both with reſpect to men and meaſures.

Some letters from Paris mention it as a report, that propoſals had been ſent to Court by General Paoli, for ceding the whole iſland of Corſica to the French King, on certain conditions.

Saturday morning two tranſport ſhips fell down the river from Woolwich, to compleat their full lading at Portſmouth, for Boſton in New-England.

They write from Amſterdam, that a final ſtop has been put to the further exportation of naval ſtores to France or the Mediterranean.

Sept. 20. *The ſecret diſpatches, lately received from America, are not of ſuch a nature, as was imagined, to require the immediate meeting of council.*

Orders are ſent away over land to Commodore Spry in the Mediterranean, with poſitive inſtructions not to ſuffer any ſhips of the Britiſh nation to be ſtopped or ſearched on any pretence whatever, either by the Genoeſe, French, or any other power in the Italian ſeas.

It is thought that the preſent ſituation of American affairs will produce ſome revolutions, as important to government as ever took place in this kingdom.

'Tis currently reported, that ſome material changes and alterations in the Miniſtry will take place about the meeting of a certain auguſt Aſſembly, among which the following have been mentioned:

Earl Gower to be Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Chatham, who is to reſign.

Lord Mansfield to be Preſident of the Council, in the room of Earl Gower.

Lord Rochford to be Secretary of State, in the room of Lord Shelburne.

'Tis alſo imagined that the Lord Chancellor will reſign, and a Lord Keeper be appointed.

It is ſaid that a ſtop will be put to the exportation of corn from North-America to France, Spain, Portugal, or any of the Mediterranean markets, except Gibraltar, Minorca, and Corſica.

Whitehall, Sept. 17. The King has been pleaſed to appoint George Mercer, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of his Majeſty's province of North-Carolina, in America.

BOSTON.

Nov. 7. We hear that next Tueſday ſails from Piſcataqua for England, *John Fiſher*, Eſq; Brother to his Excellency Governor *Wentworth*, and lately diſmiſſed *(by the Board of Commiſſioners)* from his Office of Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Ports of Salem and Marblehead, much regretted by the whole County; for although rather ſtrict, yet he was punctual and impartial in his Office, and in private Life eſteemed by all an humane honeſt Man: What his Faults (or his imputed Faults are) is not yet made public.

By a Veſſel from South-Carolina, via Rhode-Iſland, we learn, That the Ship Providence, ------ Clark, Maſter, bound from Colraine to New-York, on the 9th of September, in Lat. 36, Lon. 34, ſprung a Leak, which encreaſed ſo faſt, that the Captain and 12 others, among whom were Mr. Jonathan Clark Lewis and Lady, of this Town, Paſſengers, left the Ship on the 11th in a ſmall Boat, and after being in her 8 Days, in great Diſtreſs, they were met with and taken up by the Friendſhip, Captain M'Cowen, bound from Glaſgow to South-Carolina, where they happily arrived the 24th of October:----They were obliged to leave 19 of the People on board the Ship, the Boat not being ſufficient to contain any more, who, it is feared, have all periſhed.

Laſt Tueſday, upon a Complaint made by the Selectmen of this Town, before Richard Dana and John Ruddock, Eſquires, two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk-a Captain of the 59th Regiment, mentioned in the Warrant, and others unknown, ſtood charged with adviſing ſeveral Negroe Slaves in the Town to beat, abuſe and cut their Maſters Throats, promiſing them as a Reward, if they would appear at the Place of Parade, to make them free. Upon Examination of the Witneſſes, the ſaid Juſtices ordered the Captain to give Bond with Surety to appear and anſwer, at the Court of Aſſize in March next, and for his good Behaviour in the mean Time.

It is ſaid, that the Selectmen have given it in Charge to the Town Watch, to ſee that good Order is obſerved in the Night, and that they take up all Negroes, whom they ſhall find abroad at an unſeaſonable Hour.

It is ſaid that the Deputy Sheriff, who is by the Law and the Conſtitution, a Conſervator of his Majeſty's Peace, was oppoſed by the Military, in his attempting to ſerve a Warrant from Mr. Juſtice Dana and Ruddock---A ſufficient Number of the Town Inhabitants were at the ſame Time, as they always have been, ready and willing to aſſiſt the Civil Officer in the legal Diſcharge of his Duty.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

The Sloop Mercury, Captain Kain, juſt arrived, left Hiſpaniola the 13th of October, ſays, Trade there is very briſk, Proviſions cheap, the French in remarkable high Spirits, on the Conduct of our public Affairs, our domeſtic Diſturbances, the Meaſures purſued by our Miniſtry, and the great Advantages they, the French and Spaniards, are making, and expect to make thereby.

Nov. 14. Saturday laſt, his Majeſty's Ship Huſſar, arrived at Sandy-Hook, and Yeſterday came up here: She was Convoy to the Troops for Boſton, from Ireland; ſo that, though no Mention is made of the Arrival of thoſe Troops at Boſton on Monday laſt, yet we preſume they are arrived there ſince.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

On Saturday laſt departed this Life JOHN MATHER, Eſq; an ancient Inhabitant of Cheſter, in the Seventy-third Year of his Age. During that long Period, in every Station of Life which he filled, his Reputation for Piety, Honeſty and Benevolence, was univerſal.

"Stranger to civil and religious Rage,
"The good Man walk'd innoxious thro' his Age.
"Unlearn'd, he knew no Schoolman's ſubtle Art,
"No Language, but the Language of the Heart.
"By Nature honeſt, by Experience wiſe,
"Healthy by Temperance, and by Exerciſe."

Extract of a Letter from London, September 17, 1768.

"*The Buſtle about Wilkes has wholly ſubſided, and he now lives (whatever the Papers may aſſert to the contrary) a very ſolitary and neglected Life in the King's Bench Priſon.---The Parliament aſſembles, you ſee, the 8th of November; whether any Change in the Miniſtry will take Place before that time, I have not yet been able to learn, but they have Plenty of Buſineſs to do. Beſides the conteſted Elections, and other Affairs incident to the firſt Seſſion of a new Parliament, there is a Multitude of other Matters, that require the deepeſt Attention; what relates to North-America more eſpecially. The late Paper and Glaſs Act, now complained of, was, I humbly think, a moſt unſeaſonable and pernicious Meaſure; and yet I am certain there is, in Fact, no Diſpoſition in the Legiſlature of this Country to vex, plague, or lay any heavy Burdens upon you. The paſſing of this very Law was occaſioned ſolely by a Promiſe extorted from the late Charles Townſend, by the Oppoſition, with Grenville at their Head, that ſome effectual Revenue ſhould be obtained that Seſſion from North-America. But whether, now it is paſt, they may think it prudent to repeal it, I will not pretend to ſay. Be that as it may, I hope it will not be in the Power of factious, turbulent, and ill-deſigning Men, on either Side of the Water, to widen the Breach more than is neceſſary, as neither Side will find their Account in quarrelling. There our common Enemies muſt be the only Gainers, as perhaps will be diſcovered when it is too late. But I am ſtill hopeful ſome lucky Expedient will be hit on, to quiet all theſe Diſcontents, and ſet every Thing to Rights again.*

"*Lord Bute is now drinking the Waters at Bruges, but has yet received no Benefit from them; and his Want of Appetite, and Diſinclination to ſleep, ſtill continuing, it is thought he will ſoon return. It is ſaid, and I believe not without Foundation, that the French take Poſſeſſion of Corſica, by virtue of a private Article in the late Treaty of Peace. If ſo, it will be a Handle againſt him, and, in that Caſe, it may be prudent for his Lordſhip to withdraw till the Storm is over.*"

On Tueſday the Gentlemen, Commiſſioners for this Province, returned from the Indian Treaty, held at Fort Stanwix; where we learn every Thing was concluded to the Satisfaction of all concerned.

Extract of a Letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, October 19, 1768.

"In one of our Weſtern Counties, we have had a very dangerous Mob; a Number of armed Men, calling themſelves Regulators, and refuſing to pay any Debts or Taxes, declaring no Court ſhould be held, nor any Executions levied by the Sheriff, put all Buſineſs to a Stand for ſome Time. The Militia were called, to the Amount of 1500 Men, with the Governor, and ſeveral of his Council, at their Head, and encamped in the Town of Hillſborough, where they threw up ſome Breaſt-works. The Regulators encamped about three Miles from the Governor and his Party, and it is ſaid their Numbers were nearly equal to his. After lying in this Manner for a conſiderable Time, on ſome Remonſtrances made to the Regulators, they diſperſed, giving up ſome of their Head-men; and altho' no Blood was ſhed, it is looked upon as a ſerious Affair, and by an Eſtimate lately made, it is thought it will coſt the Province £10,000. The greateſt Grievance complained of by theſe deluded People, is the Want of a Paper Currency, or ſome Medium, to anſwer the Trade of the Country. Where theſe Matters will end, I know not, but this Spirit of regulating ſeems too general, which makes Property in this Country very precarious."

In another Letter, from the ſame Place, and ſame Date, it is ſaid, that they had had the greateſt Drought, for upwards of three Months, ever known there, all their Wells and Springs being, in a Manner, dried up, ſo that in ſome Places they had hardly Water enough to dreſs their Victuals with.

Since our laſt Mrs. RACHEL WILSON, an eminent Preacher among Friends, who lately arrived here, in Captain Falconer, from England, ſet out by Land for South-Carolina.--She preached ſeveral Times in this Province and New-Jerſey, to the great Satisfaction of Thouſands of well-diſpoſed People of all Denominations.

Tueſday, the 25th of October, his Majeſty's Ship the Rippon, arrived at Hampton Road, in Virginia, and landed his Excellency the Right Hon. Norborne Baron de Botetourt, his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor General of that Colony and Dominion. And on the Thurſday following he diſſolved the Aſſembly at the Capitol, by Advice of Council; but intends ſoon to iſſue Writs for calling a new One.

Friday laſt Captain Cox, arrived here in ſix Weeks from Madeira, who informs, that his Majeſty's Ship Roſe, with Governor Shirley on board, ſailed about 9 Days before him, for Providence; and that Captain Davis, in a Brig, of and for Maryland, and Captain Rogan, in another Brig, bound to New-York, ſailed about 7 Days before he left that Place.

Captain Smith, from St. Euſtatia, on the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 36, Long. 71, ſpoke the Schooner Deep Bay, Captain Pomeroy, from St. Chriſtophers, bound to Piſcataqua, who had loſt his Main Boom in a Gale of Wind, otherwiſe all well.

Since our laſt Captain Spier arrived here from Jamaica, who informs, that on the 8th of October, about 3 Leagues from the Eaſt End of that Iſland, he took up a Frenchman out of a Canoe, who gave the following Account; that on the 3d of September, himſelf and another Man were going on board a Veſſel at Fort Royal in Martinico, but were drove out to Sea by the Violence of the Wind, having but one Loaf of Bread, and a Bottle of Wine on board; that they had been driving about ever ſince, without meeting any Veſſel; that they ſubſiſted chiefly upon Dolphins which came along ſide, the Blood of which they ſucked to allay their Thirſt; they alſo took two large Birds that luckily lighted on the Gunwale of their Boat; that on the 4th of October his Companion died, through extreme Thirſt, and he expected every Moment to ſhare the ſame Fate, till he fortunately met with Captain Spier.----After he got him on board, he ſupplied him with neceſſary Refreſhments, in ſmall Quantities at firſt, and ſo increaſed gradually as he was able to bear it.----On the 18th ult. off Heneaga, Captain Spier ſpoke a Sloop for New-York, and a Schooner for Boſton, both from Cape Nicola, 3 Days out.

Captain Hubbs, from Barbados, on the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 35, Long. 73, ſpoke a Ship from London for Virginia, out 7 Weeks; and the next Day he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Lawrence, from the Coaſt of Africa for New-York, out 7 Weeks and 3 Days.

Captain Leitch, from Glaſgow, on the 10th of September, ſpoke the Ship Argyle, from Virginia for Glaſgow, 5 Weeks out; 20th, ſpoke the Brig Speedwell, Captain Simpſon, from Quebec for the Mediterranean, 4 Weeks out; and on the 28th of October, in Lat. 36:40, Long. 67:30, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Simm, from Boſton for Jamaica, all well. Captain Leitch left Glaſgow the 6th of September, in Company with the Ship Murdoch, Captain Orr, bound to Virginia, and parted with her the 21ſt of October, in Lat. 34:20, Long. 63:30.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Sutton, in London; Ship Newry Packet, Montgomery, at Dublin; Hamilton, at Liverpool; Montgomery, at Liſbon; Clarke, at Barbados; and Captain Doyle, at Penſacola.

From Virginia. Captain Hayton, at Cadiz; Hugonly, at Plymouth; Faun, at Hull; Nicholſon, Power, Walker, Fearon, Covell, Dunlap, and Outram, at Dover.

From Maryland. Captain Garland, in London; Carcord, Coulſon, Lewis, and Carnaby, at Dover.

From New-England. Captains Jenkins, Lock, and Bernard (from Boſton) in London; and Captain Tapſcott (from Piſcataqua) at Briſtol.

The Captains Clarke and M'Lacklin, for Maryland, were cleared out in London the 7th of September.

Deal, Sept. 6. Came down and ſailed, Captain Daſhwood, for Boſton. (15th) Captain Golby, for Rhode-Iſland. (17th) Captain Carr, for Maryland.

☞ *For the Grand Jury of Suſſex's Appeal, and Remonſtrance, ſee the Supplement.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Robert, J. Watſon, and Schooner Old Plantation, S. Waterfield, Virginia. Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, N. Carolina. Brig Rachel, J. Cox, Madeira. Brig Peggy, R. Spier, Jamaica. Ship Dolphin, Q. Leitch, Glaſgow. Brig Paragon, S. Smith, and Schooner Betſy, T. Graves, St. Euſtatia. Brig St. James, C. Ferguſon, Jamaica. Brig Charlotte, H. Hubbs, Barbados. Sloop Biddeford, J. Rogers, Boſton. Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Liſbon.

OUTWARDS. Ship Morris, W. Long, Liſbon. Ship Elizabeth, D. Brown, Ship Roſe, W. Dyſart, and Ship Jupiter, J. Mackey, Londonderry. Snow Pleaſants, J. Sturdivant, Virginia. Brig Experiment, W. Johnſton, Belfaſt. Schooner Barbados, J. Barry, Barbados. Snow Minerva, M. Rankin, Cadiz. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Sloop Greyhound, G. Turner, and Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, N. Carolina. Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, New York. Ship Minerva, T. Arnott, S. Carolina. Brig Venus, W. Davis, Mediterranean. Brig Queen of the May, A. May, Gibraltar. Ship Roſanna, P. Cox, for Dublin.

CLEARED. Brig George, S. Grebble, Maryland. Schooner Sally, J. Lavigne, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Recovery, A. Boig, N. Providence. Sloop Rachel, H. Smith, and Sloop Betſy, M. Paquinet, N. Carolina. Brig Roſe, G. Ord, Madeira. Ship Unity, E. Story, London. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Brig Richard Penn, J. Galway, Glaſgow. Brig Betſy, J. Drew, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Robert, J. Watſon, Virginia. Sloop Tom, B. Tuell, Rhode Iſland. Brig Friendſhip, R. Hutchins, and Brig Kingſton, P. M'Intoſh, Jamaica. Ship Eleanor, T. Whitlock, Barbados.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 28th day of this inſtant November, at one o' clock, at Robert Moulder's tavern, in Marcus-Hook, in Cheſter county, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of good land thereunto belonging, containing about 80 acres, be it more or leſs, ſituate in Lower-Chicheſter, alias Marcus-Hook, in the ſaid county, bounded by lands of Joſeph Moulder, John Cloud, other land of the ſaid Robert Moulder, by the antient courſes of Marcus-Hook creek, and by Delaware river; the major part of the land is exceeding good, and has a conſiderable quantity of good drained meadow thereon, and an orchard of about 300 apple trees in their prime, moſtly houſe apples; it may juſtly be ſaid to be a valuable piece of land. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a pair of good working oxen, horſes, cattle, and a variety of houſhold furniture; all late the eſtate and effects of ſaid Moulder; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by **JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.**

York Town, November 9, 1768.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, from the Subſcriber, on the 7th inſt. a likely Mulattoe ſervant man, named George Huntziger, about 24 years old, ſpeaks and reads the German language, he alſo ſpeaks the Engliſh, but not ſo well as the former, he ſtutters very much in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped linen jacket, a grey ratteen coat, with metal buttons, a new caſtor hat, with a black ſilk lace tied round the crown of it, a pair of milled ſtockings, new pumps (one of which had been cut with an axe, and ſince ſewed up) with braſs buckles in them, a white and red ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, and check trowſers; he took with him two pair of tow trowſers, and an old nankeen jacket. It is probable he may change his name. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to take him off at their peril. Whoever takes up ſaid Mulattoe ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him, ſo that his ſaid maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by **GEORGE STAKE.** §

For *BELFAST,*
The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH,
Maſter;

Will ſail with all Expedition, having two Thirds of her Cargoe already engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES STUART, in Second-ſtreet, or to GEORGE KENNEDY, in Front-ſtreet, or ſaid Maſter on board, at Captain Mifflin's Wharff.

N. B. She is a ſtout Ship, a prime ſailer, and has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers. §

Said JAMES STUART, has imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, a Variety of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell remarkably cheap for CASH, or ſhort Credit.

CHRISTIANA BRIDGE.

Juſt imported by JOHN WILDAY, in the Hetty, Captain Oſborne, from London, and the laſt Veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold by ROBERT BAIL, at Chriſtiana Bridge,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail (for Caſh, or Country Produce, only) on ſuch Terms as will make it the Intereſt of thoſe to purchaſe who want ſuch Goods, and do not import themſelves.

He alſo ſells Loaf and Lump Sugar, on the ſame Terms they are ſold by the Sugar Bakers in Philadelphia.

Alſo, Rum, Melaſſes, Muſcovado Sugars, French Indigo, Madeira Wine, and a Variety of other Articles.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the CLERK's OFFICE, where Application ſhould be firſt made, for INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, is now kept on the South Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the third Houſe below Third-ſtreet, where thoſe deſirous to inſure, may apply to JOHN LANGDALE, who will give due Attendance in the Office.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a ſervant man, named Hopkins Driver, about 34 years of age, by trade a blackſmith; had on, when he went away, a ſhort light coloured coat, a ſtriped linſey jacket, blue and green, a pair of buckſkin breeches, lately altered, light worſted ſtockings, a pair of new ſoaled pumps, a halfworn beaver hat, a Germantown worſted cap, an old check ſhirt, with a black handkerchief about his neck; but he may perhaps change or ſell his cloaths. He is very fond of running away, this being the 17th time. He is about 5 feet high, has a thin face, brown hair, the fore part of his head newly ſhaved, with a ſore on it, and a ſtye on his left eye, a pale look, very much pock marked, bent thighs, and boſſoned; was born in London, is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and exceſſive talkative about his work. He calls himſelf an iron-plate worker, and pretends to be a blackſmith in all its branches. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, if taken in Philadelphia, and Forty Shillings, if out of it, by me **JOSEPH HOLDSTOCK**, at the ſign of the Coffee-mill, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bank Meeting-houſe, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. All blackſmiths are forbid to employ him, and all maſters of veſſels to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

Juſt IMPORTED *by*

DAVID SPROAT, and COMPANY,

And now opening at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet (between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets) a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, viz.*

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine broad cloths, bearſkins, duffils, halfthicks, flannels, kendal cottons, blankets, rugs and coverlids. A large quantity of Scotch carpets and carpeting, of the neweſt patterns, and beſt colours; a large aſſortment of mens and womens knit worſted and yarn ſtockings; a variety of plain, flowered, ſprigged, ſpotted, and ſtriped ell and yard wide ſilk gauzes, with flowered bordered aprons and handkerchiefs, black and white catgut, thread gauzes, long lawns, and clear ditto, ſtriped, ſprigged and flowered kentings and kenting handkerchiefs, Iriſh and Scotch linens and hollands, diaper and table linen, checks and check handkerchiefs, ſtriped holland, oznabrigs, dowlas, ſheeting, bed ticks, brown holland, printed long lawn handkerchiefs, mens worſted mitts, beſt white & coloured Scotch threads, ſhaloons, buckrams, Kilmarnock milled caps, mens ſhoes, pumps and boots, womens leather and ſtuff ſhoes, necklaces, writing paper, demi hunting whips, Whitelaw and Simpſon's ſaddles, hogſkin ſeated and welted, with a large aſſortment of other ſadlery, Scotch ſnuff in bottles, horn and ivory combs, tapes, garters, laces, quality binding, womens ſtays, and felt hats. An aſſortment of cutlery and other hardware, iron caſt work, viz. camp ovens, with and without falſe bottoms, pots, ſkillets, ſauce pans, tea kettles, box and ſad irons, braſs ſcrolled grates, with backs and fenders, &c. fit for chambers and ſtores, nails from 4d. to 30d. ſheathing ditto, delph ware, in hogſheads ſorted, conſiſting chiefly of bowls, glaſs ware, Scotch barley, and herrings in barrels and kegs, and choice Scotch ale in bottles, alſo Scotch coals, and a quantity of Carolina pitch, tar, turpentine, and rozin. T. b. c. 3. M.

For NEVIS,
The SHIP
DOLPHIN,
QUINTIN LEITCH,
Commander;

Having great part of her cargoe engaged, will be diſpatched with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to DAVID SPROAT and Company, or the Maſter on board, at Wiſhart and Edwards's Wharff. 1 M.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, *and* GLASGOW, *and to be ſold, Wholeſale and Retail, by*

MAGDALEN DEVINE,

At her ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the Friends Meeting-Houſe, the following GOODS, *which (as ſhe intends to decline the Retail buſineſs) will ſell at prime coſt for* CASH, *or on low terms for ſhort credit, viz.*

COARSE, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, of various colours, 8-qrs. beaver coatings, red and blue duffils, plains and kerſeys, 6-qrs. naps, of different colours and fineneſs, ſpotted ſwanſkins, plain and napt halfthicks, ſtriped, worſted and cotton linceys, red, white and ſcarlet flannels, red and ſcarlet ſerges, Mecklinburgs, half yard and half ell velvets and velverets, camblets of various colours, ſtriped and plain camblettees, ſpotted montees, yard wide ſtarrets, ſingle and double damaſks, calimancoes, ſhaloons, rattinets, durants, tammies, dorſetteens, poplins, ſilverets, dreſdenets, hairbines, hair grazets, taboreens and ruſſels, of different colours and fineneſs, mens and womens yarn hoſe, mens and boys knit ribbed worſted ditto, mens, womens and boys plain worſted ditto, mens and womens worſted gauze ditto, mens ſilk and ſilk and worſted ditto, womens ſilk ditto, mens ſilk, worſted and leather gloves, of various colours, womens ſilk, worſted and leather gloves and mitts, Iriſh and Ruſſia brown and white ſheeting, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, Scotch and German ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and Iriſh dowlas and diaper, Flanders bed ticks, Engliſh bed bunts and bed ticken, yard and 3-8ths, yard wide, 7-8ths and 3-qrs. cotton and linen checks, 10 and 11 nail linen ditto, white and brown buckrams, check, linen, kenting, black and coloured Iriſh and Barcelona, ſilk and cotton romal and bandanoe handkerchiefs, black ſilk neckcloths, 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns, long lawns, humhums, book and other muſlins, ſtriped, flowered and plain gauzes, catgut, ſingle and double purple, light, dark and pompadour ground chintzes, cotton chintzes, cottons and calicoes, black and white blond laces, thread and trolly ditto, plain, ſtriped and flowered ribbons, taffety, paduaſoy and ſattin ditto of various widths and colours, black, blue, white, cloth coloured, plain and flowered ſattins and peelongs, black, blue and cloth coloured India and Engliſh paduaſoys, black taffeties, plain and ſtriped India perſians, half yard and yard wide Engliſh white and blue ditto, half yard and half ell white ſarſnets, ſtriped luteſtrings, plain, changeable and ſtriped half yard & 3-qr. mantuas, corded paduaſoys, crow, cloth & light coloured ſewing ſilks, peelong hats and bonnets of various colours, chip and Dunſtable ditto, coloured threads, Scotch ditto, bobbins, ſtriped and white tapes, broad and narrow worſted bindings, knee garters, ſcarf twiſt, ſilk and hair, plain and baſket buttons, mens and womens whips, horn and ivory combs, needles and pins, womens clogs and galoſhoes, ſnuff boxes, ſilver watches, a few boxes of Engliſh mold candles, an aſſortment of paper hangings, and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. She again requeſts, all perſons indebted to her, beyond the uſual time of credit, by book debt, and thoſe whoſe bonds and notes, are become due, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe ſhe will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them to trouble.

the truth of this aſſertion, I appeal to the ſentiments of the moſt ſenſible writers who have treated of politics. The diſtance between the proud prelate, and the poor curate, is almoſt as great as that between the grand monarch, and the meaneſt of his menial ſervants. The truth is, the ſpirit of ſubordination that prevails in the *Epiſcopal form of Church government*, is admirably calculated to preſerve *order*, or rather *ſlavery*, in civil ſociety; for is it to be ſuppoſed, that a man, poſſeſſed of about ten pounds a year, will dare to diſobey the orders of one, poſſeſſed, perhaps, of as many thouſands?

'Tis an old and juſt obſervation, that *ſuperſtition is an enemy to civil liberty*, and *enthuſiaſm a friend to it*.---But it is well known, that the Church of England partakes conſiderably of the *ſuperſtitious character*; and that all the Diſſenters are, more or leſs, remarkable for *enthuſiaſm*. That this is the natural tendency of ſuperſtition, will be evident to any one who conſiders the ſituation of France, of Spain, or of any other *Roman Catholic country*, where ſuperſtition prevails in its full force, and where the poor people are held in ſuch a ſlaviſh ſubjection by their ſpiritual and temporal rulers, that they are almoſt looked upon as beings of an inferior ſpecies. It is commonly reported of a *French Biſhop*, who was a man of quality, as moſt of the *French Biſhops* are, that, thinking it beneath his dignity to addreſs his flock in the uſual ſtyle, *Mes cheres freres*, or, *Dearly beloved brethren*, he began his ſermon thus; *Canaille chretien, ecoutez la parole de Dieu*; *Ye Chriſtian Scoundrels, liſten to the word of God!* Such were the ideas of a *due ſubordination*, with which *ſuperſtition* inſpired this right reverend and honourable prelate!

But not only is the *Epiſcopal form of Church government an enemy to liberty*, and *a friend to ſlavery*, by the ſtrong mixture of *ſuperſtition* which it contains, and by the infinite *diſtinction* it makes among the different members, of which it is compoſed; it is likewiſe ſo, by the great number of uſeleſs prieſts with which it is incumbered, by the immenſe wealth poſſeſſed by theſe prieſts, and by the unequal diſtribution of that wealth among the ſeveral perſons belonging to the prieſthood.

The *Clergy* of Scotland, if I am rightly informed, do not amount to one thouſand. The *Clergy* of England, I believe, fall not greatly ſhort of twelve thouſand.----So that, ſuppoſing the *Clergy* to bear the ſame proportion to the *laity* in both theſe kingdoms, England ſhould contain twelve times as many inhabitants as Scotland. But England, according to the higheſt computation, does not contain above three, or, at moſt, four times as many inhabitants as Scotland; ſo that, making allowance for the greater number of people in the former than in the latter, for every *clergyman* in Scotland there are at leaſt three, if not four, in England. And, as the number of *clergy* in England, is ſo much larger than in Scotland, their revenues, it is well known, are proportionably large. The whole annual revenue of the *Scottiſh clergy* does not exceed 80,000 pounds; a ſum hardly equal to what is poſſeſſed by the *Biſhops alone*, and perhaps not one tenth of what is poſſeſſed by the whole body of the *Engliſh clergy*. And as the annual revenue of the *Engliſh clergy* is ſo much greater than that of the *Scotch*, it is divided, it is certain, among the different members, in a much more unequal and diſproportionate manner. Few *Scottiſh clergymen* have leſs than fifty, and few more than a hundred pounds a year. But, as I hinted above, ſome *Engliſh clergymen* have ten thouſand, and ſome little more than ten pounds a year. Such an infinite difference is there, in the number of clergymen, in the amount of their revenue, and in the diſtribution of that revenue, between the *Epiſcopal* and *Preſbyterian* eſtabliſhments; and ſo much more favourable is the former, than the latter, to an abſolute and pure monarchy! But as the Engliſh government never was, is not now, and I hope never will be an abſolute and pure monarchy, ſo I pray I may never be ſo unhappy as to live to ſee the time, when the *Epiſcopal Perſuaſion* ſhall be extended over the whole Britiſh dominions; for, if ever that time ſhould unfortunately arrive, I will take upon me to affirm, that our liberties are, from that moment, irrecoverably ruined.

I will, indeed, admit, that the *Epiſcopal* religion is the chief ſupport of the *monarchical* part of our government; and ſo far I wiſh it may always be preſerved in its preſent condition. But, as I never deſire to ſee the *monarchical* part of our government enlarged, ſo neither do I deſire to ſee the *Epiſcopal* religion extended beyond its preſent bounds. Our government, as I obſerved in my laſt letter, partakes more of a *republic* than of a *monarchy*. The *Epiſcopalians* are the chief ſupport of the *monarchical* part of it; the *Diſſenters* of the republican: And therefore I wiſh, that there may be always a greater number of *Diſſenters* than *Epiſcopalians* in the Britiſh dominions. The *Crown*, God knows! does not at preſent ſtand in need of any additional aſſiſtance from the *hierarchy*. It is daily receiving freſh acceſſions of ſtrength from a variety of other quarters; quarters, which, I am afraid, it is not ſo eaſy to block up; and which yet, if they are not blocked up, will in time confer upon it ſuch an exorbitant degree of power, as will enable it to overturn the liberties of the nation.

Let the miniſtry, therefore, drop their ill-judged ſcheme of eſtabliſhing *Epiſcopacy* in America; and let the *biſhop of London*, who has lately been appointed one of the L---- of Tr--e and Pl-----ns, direct his attention rather to *temporal* than to *ſpiritual* objects. Nor need he be afraid of being put out of countenance by the ſuperior abilities of his fellow-commiſſioners; for, however ignorant he may be of the nature of commerce, I will venture to aſſure him, that he cannot well be more ignorant than his collegues. I am, Sir, Yours, &c. L.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the firſt day of December, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth about 22 feet, and in length or depth about 100 feet, having two meſſuages or tenements erected thereon; bounded northward by Benjamin Hellings's lot, weſtward and ſouthward by a lot of Anthony Morris, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; late the eſtate of Joſiah Sherrald, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 2d of December, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Smithfield, in the Manor of Moreland, containing one acre and a half, and 20 perches, having a ſtone tenement erected thereon, adjoining lands of John Atkins, and John Ruſh; alſo ſundry houſhold goods, huſbandry utenſils, and ſtock; late the eſtate of John Dorland, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 3d of December, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, three certain meſſuages, and three lots of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cedar-ſtreet; two of them containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet about 50 feet each, and on the back ends thereof about 70 feet, and in depth about 300 feet; and the other containing in breadth on ſaid Cedar-ſtreet about 125 feet, and on the back end thereof about 150 feet, and in depth about 300 feet; late the eſtate of Peter Hagener, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks County, Nov. 8, 1768.

BY virtue of two writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 26th inſtant, on the premiſes, 69 acres of land, bounded by lands of Benjamin Harvey, and others, in Upper Makefield townſhip, 60 of which are ſubject to a mortgage of Two Hundred Pounds, to be paid at the death of Eſther Clift, late the property of George Clift; taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

N. B. Thoſe that have bought goods, and are indebted for fees, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe whoſe goods and lands are under execution, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with William Buckman, late Sheriff, as it will be diſagreeable to ſell the ſame. ¶

Newtown, Bucks County, Nov. 8, 1768.

BY virtue of two writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, the 30th inſtant, a plantation, containing 60 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, on which there is a good frame houſe and barn, a well accuſtomed tavern and ferry, known by the name of Coryell's Ferry; late the property of John Coryell, taken in execution by the late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD, and nine years given to pay the money in, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity,

A PLEASANT ſituated PLANTATION, or tract of LAND, in Lower Dublin townſhip, ten miles from Philadelphia, with a good dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and three rooms on a floor, fire places in every room, good barn and ſtables, a ſhed, 50 feet long, with mangers to feed in, a fine orchard juſt in its prime, and abundance of other fruit trees, ſuch as cherries of many kinds, peaches, mulberries, pears, plumbs, Engliſh walnuts, &c. large gardens both for kitchen and flowers, a well of choice water by the door; it has been a public houſe near 40 years; late the eſtate of John Dorland, deceaſed; it is on Oxford Church road, about a mile above the Church, and five miles from Frankford, in a healthy good part of the country; it contains 27 acres of land, more or leſs. For terms, enquire at the premiſes, or of Mr. DAVID HALL, goldſmith in Philadelphia; it would ſuit extraordinary well for a ſtore as well as tavern, or a tradeſman, as it is on the forks of two public roads. † 6 W.

RUN away, the 8th of laſt September, from the ſubſcriber, in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM READ, but calls himſelf THOMSON; he is about 25 years old, and is 5 feet high, wears his own black hair, and has a great ſtoppage in his ſpeech; he wore a light coloured fly coat, lined with lincey, and no jacket under it, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, an old raccoon hat, a tanned ſheepſkin apron, a pair of old ſhoes, and 3 or 4 indifferent ſhirts. He went off with my Negroe, who is now taken up; and who tells me that the above ſervant, though he is a good waggon-maker, pretends to be a ſhoe-maker. The Negroe parted from him at the ſign of the Bull in Cheſter county. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant properly, ſhall have the reward of Three Pounds, paid by JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

Likewiſe run off from me, laſt July, BETTY DAWSON, of a tawny complexion, was bought out of Philadelphia goal, is very fat, wears long fair hair, and was ſeen on Society-Hill; whoever ſecures her for me, ſhall have Forty Shillings.-------August 1767, JOHN MILLEGAN, but calls himſelf MONTGOMERY, run off from me; he is a butcher, and wrought at Blackbird, in New-Caſtle county; whoever ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive Three Pounds.

7s. 6d. ‡ tf. JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP

Pennſylvania Farmer,

JAMES BLAIR, Maſter,

IS a good Ship, and has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, the greateſt Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail with the firſt Flaxſeed Veſſels. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, GEORGE FULLERTON, or the Maſter on board, at the South Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff. D

ALL perſons indebted to the truſtees of the Swedes Lutheran Congregation, in the borough of Wilmington, in New-Caſtle county, by bond, groundrent, or otherwiſe, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame in 6 weeks from the date hereof; and likewiſe, all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of the Reverend Mr. Andrew Borell, of Wilmington, deceaſed, by bond, bill, or book account, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame in 4 weeks after the date hereof, or otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to meet at the houſe of William Marſhall, in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 26th of this inſtant, with their accounts, in order that the adminiſtrators may know the debts due from ſaid eſtate, as attendance will be given at 10 o' clock the ſaid day, by us, NEILS JUSTIS, and JUSTA WALRAVEN, Adminiſtrators. ¶ November 10, 1768.

IF DENNIS DOUGHERTY, from near Londonderry, who came ſome Time ago to Philadelphia, and ſerved his Time with one M'Connell, in or near Middle Octerara, will apply to George Conneley, Soap-boiler, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, he ſhall receive ſome Goods ſent to him from Ireland.

Likewiſe if SAMUEL M'CLELAND, from the Pariſh of Fahan, near Londonderry, will apply as above, he ſhall alſo receive ſome Goods ſent to him from the ſame Place, by

✝ JOHN DEVLAGHAN.

N. B. Said Devlaghan ſent their Letters to Joſeph Miller, Store-keeper, in Middle Octerara, to whoſe Care they were directed.

New-Caſtle County, October 29, 1768.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of a yard at Noxonton, on Saturday laſt, during the time of the fair, a Horſe, Bridle and Saddle; the horſe is a ſtrawberry roan, abour 14 hands high, has a blaze down his face, a white ſnip on his noſe, and under lip, with 3 white feet, has been lately ſhod before, is lame in the off ſhoulder, trots and paces very light, and with a bold carriage, is vicious out of hand, and very hard to catch: Had on, when ſtolen, a ſnaffle bridle, and hunting ſaddle, almoſt new, with a ſaddle cloth, ſtriped with ſmall croſs bars, and bound with red. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber, living at Mr. Williams's ſaw-mill, in Apoquiniminck Hundred, near Noxonton aforeſaid, may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of Thirty Shillings, together with Ten Shillings for the bridle and ſaddle; as alſo Three Pounds for the thief, upon conviction; or Five Pounds for the whole, to be paid by JOHN KING.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday, the 23d day of November next, at public vendue, on the premiſes, or at any time before at private ſale,

A HOUSE and lot of land, in Princetown; the houſe is of one ſtory, almoſt new, and has four rooms, with a kitchen, and a cellar under part of it; the lot conſiſts of about half an acre, and has a well ſunk in it; the ſituation is very convenient for a tradeſman; and an indiſputable title can be given by WILLIAM TENNENT. ¶ 4 W.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 3d inſtant, a Scotch ſervant man, named DANIEL M'CLAY, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a brown complexion, long viſaged, ſpeaks much on the Scotch dialect, went away without a hat, had on an old great coat, a light coloured body coat, with white metal buttons, a brown jacket, tow ſhirt and trowſers, black yarn ſtockings, new coarſe ſhoes, with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN JOHN ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

York Town, in York County, October 30, 1768.

TAKEN up, and committed to this Goal, ſome time ago, two Men, on Suſpicion of being Runaway Servants; one goes by the Name of WILLIAM ROBESON, pretty well ſet, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, has brown Hair, tied behind, and has a Lump on one of his Eyebrows. The other calls himſelf THOMAS WILKINSON, a thick ſhort Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, round viſaged, and has long Hair, tied behind. They are lately from Ireland, but poorly clothed, and cannot be deſcribed from their Dreſs; they are both young Fellows. Alſo a Negroe Man, about 28 Years old, named Joſeph Butler, who ſays he is a Freeman; he is a ſtout likely Fellow, of a ſutty black Colour. Any Perſon, or Perſons, claiming ſaid ſuſpected Perſons, are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay their Fees, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold out for the ſame, in 4 Weeks from this Date, by

¶ JACOB GRAYBELL, Goaler.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 18th of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Benjamin Armitage, in Briſtol townſhip, two certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, one of them containing 34 acres, and 20 perches, and the other 70 acres and a half, and 20 perches, each of them having a dwelling-houſe, and other buildings, erected thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel and Joſeph Jones, and Jacob Moore; late the eſtate of Henry Gilbert; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th of November, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Barge, in Market-ſtreet, a certain meſſuage, or tenement, and piece of ground, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 18 feet, and in depth 200 feet, bounded ſouthward with High-ſtreet, weſtward with ground in poſſeſſion of Henry Wolfling, northward with the ſouth ſide of South-ſtreet, and eaſtward with ground of John Head; late the eſtate of George Klein, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of November, on the premiſes, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Dublin, containing about ſix acres, having a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log barn, &c. erected thereon, bounded by lands of Chriſtopher Zimmerman, David Acop, and others. Alſo another lot, of nine acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, adjoining lands of John Coller, and Iſaac and Peter Cleaver, &c. late the eſtate of Jacob Shike. Likewiſe all the houſhold goods and ſtock of ſaid Jacob Shike. Seized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

On the 23d day of November inſtant, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN valuable meſſuage and plantation of exceeding good land for grain, well timbered, conſiſting chiefly of walnut, white oak, hickory, and poplar wood, containing 255 acres, with an indiſputable title, about 25 acres of well watered meadow, and much more may be made, an extraordinary bearing orchard, containing 400 and odd trees, in their prime, with near 200 peach trees, and other fruit trees, two good dwelling houſes, a good draw well at each door, barn, ſtables, good kitchen ſeparate from the houſe; the whole being new, under extraordinary repair as to fencing, with living ſprings of water almoſt in each field; the place is now a public tavern, and has been under licence for ſome years, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, near the Manor Meeting-houſe, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, a place of as great cuſtom as any tavern on ſaid road, or perhaps in the county, as it may appear, and is well known, all profits and advantages conſidered, together with its beautiful ſituation. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, a variety of houſhold goods, ſuch as cheſts of drawers, deſks and book caſe, walnut tables, chairs, horſes, breeding mares, milch cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, plows and harrows, and other implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole be ſold, where due attendance will be given by JAMES M'COSKRY.

N. B. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid. ¶

NEW DRUGS.

An extenſive variety, now opening, from on board the Pennſylvania Packet, Capt. Falconer, from London, imported by

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold at the cuſtomary rates.

LIkewiſe an aſſortment of family articles, particularly a quantity of refined SALT-PETRE, ſo uſeful and neceſſary at this ſeaſon, for pickling and preſerving of proviſions; a parcel of the freſheſt and niceſt Sweet Oil, by the pint, quart and gallon; very fine White Wax, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Pearl Barley, Sagoe, Salop, &c. &c.

A freſh parcel of the genuine Beaume de Vie, in the proper ſtamped bottles; a few phials of that neat and excellent medicine the Eſſence of Pepper-mint, &c. &c.

A variety of neat Smelling-bottles, in ivory, ſhagreen and common caſes; very nice Oil of Lavender, Burgamot, &c. &c.

Practitioners and Family receipts, and all orders, properly and faithfully attended to as uſual.

Freſh Anniſeed, and Juniper Berries, by the hundred, or leſs quantity.

Juſt imported in the brig Rebecca, Captain Willock, from Liverpool, and in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Gill, from LONDON, and now opening by

GEORGE FULLERTON,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of fall goods; among which are, a variety of broadcloths, blankets, rugs, plains, kerſeys, halfthicks, beaver coatings, frizes, duffils, fearnoughts, ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſtriped linſeys, red, ſcarlet, emboſſed and white flannels and naps; alſo a large aſſortment of cotton and linen checks, very fine yard wide Iriſh linens, from 6 to 10 ſhillings a yard, cotton velvets and velverets, and a variety of other goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the
NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.* No. 2082.

Suſſex County, on Delaware, October 15, 1768.

WE whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being legally ſummoned by the High Sheriff of Suſſex county, on Delaware, as grand jurors for the current year, in Auguſt term laſt paſt, an unhappy complaint came before us, by a certain William Walls, junior, againſt a certain Boaz Manlove, for falſe ſwearing; and, after hearing the ſeveral evidences, and his, the ſaid Manlove's own declaration on the premiſes, we were unanimous in preſenting him for the crime aforeſaid; for which our characters and proceedings have been groſly and ſhamefully miſrepreſented, which has reduced us to the neceſſity of taking this method, in the moſt public manner, by ſtating the whole matters of fact, to preſerve the reputation of honeſt men, which it has hitherto been our conſtant ſtudy to maintain.

In October, 1766, the ſaid William Walls left the county in debt, and depoſited ſundry effects in the hands of the ſaid Manlove, which, by agreement, he was to diſpoſe of, which he the ſaid Manlove neglecting to do, was, by ſummons in September, 1767, required to appear as garniſhee of the goods and effects of ſaid Walls; to which ſummons he paying no regard, a warrant of contempt was iſſued by the ſame magiſtrate in April following. On the 16th of the ſame month he appeared, and after being ſworn according to law, did depoſe and ſay, "That he had no goods or effects of the ſaid William Walls in his hands, at the time of his leaving the county, or ſince his departure from it." In Auguſt term following, William Walls, ſenior, appeared before the Grand Jury on Wedneſday, the ſecond day of the term, and being duly ſworn, &c. did depoſe and ſay, "That Boaz Manlove made an agreement with my ſon William in his corn-field, a little while before he, the ſaid William, left this county, to ſell his goods, which were then delivered to him, to the beſt advantage, by way of vendue, and account with him, my ſaid ſon, at his return, for the ſales thereof, and to pay his creditors the ſurpluſage money, after deducting his own debt, and paying him for his trouble and expence; but after William was gone, an execution was laid on part of the goods (or they were ſold by virtue of an execution) and ſaid Manlove bought the chief of them at the time, promiſing to ſell the ſame, agreeable to his former contract, and let him, my ſon William, have the ariſing profits thereon; and yeſterday Manlove and my ſon William were ſettling, and Manlove allowed himſelf to be indebted about forty ſhillings, beſides ten ſhillings he paid to John Atkins, for my ſaid ſon ſince his return, and that over and above the goods left with Manlove as aboveſaid, my ſaid ſon gave him an order on Samuel Johnſton for thirty-five ſhillings, and Manlove gave him, when on his journey, on the road, twenty-five ſhillings and four pence, in part of the above order."

Parker Elioff, the ſame day appearing before us duly qualified, did depoſe and ſay, "That he ſold goods of William Walls, junior, after his leaving the county, by virtue of an execution, and that Boaz Manlove bought the chief of them, and at the time, ſaid he would make the beſt advantage of them for Walls's benefit, for he had bargained with Walls before for them, but as they were taken in execution, the conſtable muſt make ſale thereof."

On the day following, William Walls, junior, the aforeſaid complainant, being duly qualified, did depoſe and ſay, "That when he went to the back woods, he delivered to Boaz Manlove the ſundry goods in his account rendered, but without price, as Manlove agreed to ſell the ſame at vendue to the beſt advantage, by giving ſome time of credit, and treating the bidders plentifully at the ſales; that Manlove was firſt to pay himſelf, and for his trouble, and to pay the reſidue to his creditors, and ſettle with him, this deponent, at his return. Notwithſtanding which agreement, he now finds his debts all ſtill to pay, excepting ten ſhillings paid by ſaid Manlove to John Atkins, ſince his return; that the day before yeſterday, they made a ſettlement, and Manlove allowed himſelf to be indebted to this deponent about forty ſhillings; that the evening he was going off to the back woods, he gave Manlove an order to receive thirty-five ſhillings of Samuel Johnſton, and that Manlove gave him twenty-five ſhillings and four pence caſh, in part thereof, as he could not well travel without it." This being the fore part of the day, and on duly conſidering the ſeveral evidences aforeſaid, the jury were of opinion they could not avoid finding a bill, but deferred the matter for further conſideration till after dinner, when Boaz Manlove deſired to be heard in his own defence; eight of the jury were for, and eight againſt hearing him, when our foreman, John Clowes, junior, gave the caſting vote, for hearing him; this we mention to ſhew the tenderneſs and lenity of the ſaid Clowes, as he has been the perſon principally ſtruck at by the ſaid Manlove and his party. It being agreed the ſaid Manlove ſhould be heard, his defence is verbatim as followeth---"That he agreed to take Walls's goods, and make the beſt of them, to deduct his own debt and trouble, and pay the reſt to his creditors; that he now allowing himſelf to be in Walls's debt, was only an act of generoſity in him, as he was under no obligation to pay any thing that he now has of Walls's goods in his hands, and has had ever ſince he left the county, and that he told Walls the other day, that he was welcome to come for them at any time."---Which declarations rather confirmed the jury in their firſt reſolves, whereupon a preſentment as aforeſaid enſued. But Manlove being the favourite of a certain faction, Levin Crapper (the principal or head thereof) in an extra judicial, and ex parte manner, ſoon after procured a certain Benjamin Truett, who was the conſtable attending on the Grand Jury at the time of preſentment, to come before him, and in ſubſtance to depoſe as follows; "That he ſaw John Clowes, junior, come out of the Grand Jury room, and meet William Walls, junior, in the ſtreet, and after their having ſome conſiderable converſation together, as it appeared to this affirmant, he ſaw John Clowes, junior, come in at the front door of Comfort Jenkins's houſe, and went through the houſe, and went out at the back door, and after ſome ſmall time, came into the back door of the other room, where he, this affirmant, was ſitting, and whiſpered to him to take William Walls, junior, up to court immediately to be qualified, and bring him back, and as he, this affirmant, was walking up to court with the evidence William Walls, junior, he aſked him what he was going about, and whether he was not going to ſwear ſomething againſt Boaz Manlove? And William Walls, junior, ſaid, he did not know any thing about the matter, before John Clowes, junior, told him, and he ſaid it was not any of his ſeeking, that he was going to give Boaz Manlove into the Jury."

The ſubſtance of which depoſition, except what relates to his private converſation with Walls, we know to be falſe.

This being a true and impartial ſtate of the caſe, we now make our appeal to the public, whether Levin Crapper, who as a magiſtrate ought to protect the Grand Jury, has in this caſe acted in character. Whether he, with Manlove and others, have not acted a baſe, unmanly and unchriſtian part, in aſſerting, propagating and ſpreading the villainous, ſcandalous and falſe report, that the Grand Jury, in the ſaid preſentment, were actuated by malice, and private views, and whether we are not juſtifiable in the opinion of all honeſt men in thus publickly vindicating our injured characters.

John Clowes, junior, Robert Prettyman, James Martin, Ephraim Darby, Richard Paynter, Naphtali Carpenter, William Dood, William Stephenſon, David Rankin, Simon Darby, Hugh Stephenſon, Levin Collings, George Hill, John Prettyman.

N. B. William Walls, junior, has ſince declared, that that part of Benjamin Truett junior's evidence reſpecting John Clowes, junior, in their private converſation, is not truth.

Meſſieurs *HALL* and *SELLERS,*

The incloſed Remonſtrance of the Grand Jury of Suſſex county, on Delaware, to the Court of Quarter Seſſions then ſitting, and delivered before a crouded auditory, appearing to be a good appendix to the juſtification of their injured characters, that has appeared in print; by inſerting it in your paper, you will greatly oblige ſundry of your Friends and Cuſtomers.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEING foreman of this Grand Jury, it falls to my province (though with reluctance) by order of my brethren, to ſay ſomething in ſupport of our injured and aſperſed characters, for doing our duty as Grand Jurymen, agreeable to the ſolemn oath we had taken. It has been publickly ſaid by numbers of perſons, that the preſentment againſt Boaz Manlove, was procured through envy, malice, and to anſwer private views. There is a Judge who knoweth the ſincerity of our hearts, before whom we hope we all ſtand in conſcience upright. Our characters have heretofore been fair and unimpeached, why it ſhould be now left to the will of deſigning men to ſlander us, without cauſe or redreſs, we know not. We, Gentlemen, are the men that are under oath in the preſent caſe, not the court, nor can you, or any other court in the univerſe, know the motives grand jurors have for preſenting any perſon. How hard, how cruel, and how undeſerved muſt then be our fate, when under qualification we have done our duty, and acted agreeable to our conſcience and evidence, we muſt nevertheleſs lie under the reproach above mentioned, not by the common ſort of mankind only, but even by ſome of the members of this court, from whom we have a right to expect protection. Yet contrary thereto, Levin Crapper, in order to fix an odium on us, had a certain Benjamin Truett, qualified before him, in an extra judicial and ex parte manner, the ſubſtance of which depoſition, we know to be falſe, and tending only to the diſturbance of the peace of the good people of this county, and to foment diviſions amongſt them. We alſo underſtand, that it has been repreſented by a number of the magiſtrates of this county, that there was no foundation for the preſentment aforeſaid; wherefore, in order to let the public be judges of the matter, we were reduced to the neceſſity of putting the whole evidence in the public prints, that all impartial perſons may determine thereon. We think, and do pronounce it extremely hard, that the Grand Jury, who are commonly ſtiled the body of the people, ſhould be thus ſcandalouſly, maliciouſly and baſely treated, by thoſe whoſe province it is to ſupport and maintain the people in their juſt rights and privileges, and that through deſign, and to anſwer party and ambitious ſchemes only.

The ſpirit of party and ambition, Gentlemen, is very prevalent amongſt us, we therefore recommend it to this court, as much as in them lieth, to propagate unity, peace and concord once more amongſt us.

Signed, by order of the Grand Jury,
JOHN CLOWES, junior, Foreman.

Imported in the Pennſylvania packet, Captain Falconer, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL TAYLOR,

STATIONER and BOOKBINDER, at the corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, the following Books and Stationary.

HORACE, Virgil, Juvenal, Terence, and Tully's orations, Duncan's Cicero, Clavis Homerica, Clark's Cæſar, ditto Homer, ditto Eraſmus and Nepos, Gradus ad Parnaſſum, Grotius, Hederici's Lexicon, Ive's Epictetus, Leuſden's Greek and Latin teſtament, Mattair's Livy, Pearce's Longinus, ditto Tully de Officiis, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Smith's Longinus, Watſon's Horace, Wettenhall's Greek grammar, Selectæ e Veteri, Sententiæ Pueriles, Selectæ e Profanis, London Vocabulary, Ruddiman's rudiments, Ainſworth's and Cole's dictionaries, Rowning's and Hutchiſon's Philoſophy, Harriſon's ſolar tables, Simpſon's and Hammond's Algebra, Maclaurin's fluxions, Stone's Euclid;--------Imperial, royal, medium, demy, thick and thin folio and quarto poſt, Baſkerville's ſtriped poſt, pro-patria and pott paper; a variety of letter caſes; ladies pocket-books, with neat inſtruments; penknives, ſealing-wax, vermilion and black wafers, ivory memorandum books, quills and pens, ſlates and pencils, black lead pencils, ink powder, ink ſtands and glaſſes, and all ſorts of ſtationary. Alſo Law's works, 9 vols. 8vo. Dyche's Bailey's, Fenning's and Johnſon's dictionaries, Entick's ſpelling ditto, Cambray's Telemachus, Gordon's grammar, Æſop's fables, Salmon's Gazetteer, American Negociator, Spectator, Hervey's meditations, Tom Jones, Peregrine Pickle, Roderick Random, Locke's eſſays, Webſter's, Mair's and Dilworth's book-keeping, Wilſon's, Patoun's and Atkinſon's navigation, Mariner's compaſs and calender, Seaman's daily aſſiſtant, ſingle charts of the Engliſh channel, Bay of Honduras, North and South Carolina, Penſacola, &c. Weſt-India pilot, Guinea and Straights ditto, ſcales and compaſſes, ſliding Gunters, Gunter's ſcales of a new conſtruction, Dillworth's ſpelling books and ſchoolmaſter's aſſiſtant, Bulfinch, Maſque and Maſſay's ſong books, &c. Quarto bibles with cuts, ditto without, 8vo ditto, ſmall pocket ditto in 2 vols. prayer books, teſtaments, primers, and a variety of ſmall books for children, &c. &c. &c. He likewiſe continues to bind all ſorts of books in the neateſt manner, gilt or plain, where merchants, ſhopkeepers and others, may have all ſorts of account books made and ruled to any pattern at the loweſt prices.

IF SAMUEL HORNSBY, who ſailed from Dublin, about three years ſince, in a veſſel commanded by Captain Bartholemew Sinnot, and as Captain Sinnot ſaid, run away from the ſaid veſſel at Marcus-Hook, on the river Delaware, is alive, and will apply to Mr. Willoughby Loftus, near the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in New-York, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage. He is now about 15 years old, tall, of a ſwarthy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech. Any perſon that can give any intelligence of the ſaid lad, by a line directed to the ſaid Loftus, it will be gratefully received. ¶

RUN away, on the 30th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Gunpowder Forreſt, a convict ſervant woman, who formerly belonged to Edward Breſton, of Baltimore-Town, named NELLY ENGLISH, about 40 years of age; had on, when ſhe went away, a black calimancoe gown, and a black ſilk bonnet with lace, and a blue cloak, ſhe is a luſty fat woman, with a ſcar down her cheek. Whoever takes up the ſaid woman, and brings her to Mr. William Barney's, in Baltimore-Town, or ſecures her, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Twenty Shillings, and if out of the county, Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by NICHOLAS BRITTIAN. ¶

CLOCKS,

CHEAP as can be imported from England, warranted good, are made and ſold by JOHN WOOD, clock and watch-maker, at the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. || S W.

Imported in the Nancy, Captain Leech, Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, being the laſt veſſel from London, by

WILLING and TAYLOR,

A LARGE aſſortment of European and Eaſt India goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh or ſhort credit; at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. They have a quantity of beſt French indigo to be diſpoſed of.

Thoſe creditors of Elliot Duncan, ſhop-keeper deceaſed, who have not ſent in their accounts properly atteſted to the ſubſcriber, are now requeſted to do it, or they will be excluded from the firſt dividend, which is intended to be made the firſt of November next, and all perſons indebted to the eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe there will be a neceſſity of recovering the ſame by law. RICHARD WILLING, Adminiſt.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living in Dover, in the county of Kent, upon Delaware,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt-Jerſey, adjoining to the town of Salem, extending 2 miles on a navigable creek, that ebbs and flows 6 feet perpendicular, having ſeveral landings belonging to the premiſes on the ſaid creek, and does not exceed 30 miles from thence to Philadelphia by land; and 36 by water, from whence the markets of Philadelphia may be conveniently attended; and about 4 miles to a Glaſs-houſe, where are ſettled many German families. The ſaid tract conſiſts of ſundry ſorts of land, and has many valuable improvements thereon; viz. 295 acres of upland, excellent for farming, and very natural to Engliſh graſs, large quantities of hay being cut therefrom annually, having thereon a large 2 ſtory brick houſe, two brick kitchens, and a large framed barn, covered with cedar, and ſundry other outhouſes, &c. 170 acres of banked meadow, moſt part proper for hemp; the whole producing fine graſs for mowing; 176 acres of marſh, having a fall of 6 feet, which may be banked and drained at a ſmall expence, and converted into meadow; and 1081 acres of woodland, well timbered, including a white oak ſwamp, containing 80 acres, not more remarkable for the fine timber of ſeveral ſorts, ſuch as white oak, aſh, maple, &c. which it produces, than for the exceſſive richneſs of the ſoil. The whole contains 1722 acres, and will make ſeveral fine farms for cultivation and grazing, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland to each farm. Any perſon, or number of perſons, inclining to purchaſe the whole, may have the payments made as eaſy as can reaſonably be expected, upon ſecuring the ſame, and paying intereſt. The premiſes may be entered upon at any time from the 1ſt of January next, to the 25th of March. For further particulars, enquire of Benjamin Chew, Eſq; Benjamin Wyncoop, Merchant in Philadelphia, or of the ſubſcriber, JOHN VINING.

N. B. Alſo to be ſold 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above tract; both tracts clear of quitrents, and the titles indiſputable.

Woodbridge, October 8, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to Charles Beatty, of Frederic Town and County, Maryland, that Dennis Combes, of Woodbridge, hath taken up and committed, Francis Blackburn, to Jail, in Perth-Amboy, Eaſt New-Jerſey, who on examination owned that he, the ſaid Francis Blackburn, was an indented ſervant to Charles Beatty; and unleſs ſaid Beatty come and take his ſaid ſervant, and pay the Charges, within five weeks from this date, he will be ſold for the ſame. DENNIS COMBES. §

Milford Hundred, Cæcil County, Maryland, October 18, 1768.

SEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN ROBINSON, about 22 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, with dark hair, ſometimes tied behind; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, check ſhirt, ſtriped handkerchief, and a ſpotted flannel jacket, made ſailor faſhion, and a blue under jacket, and breeches of the ſame, with coarſe long trowſers over them, blue worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is pretty full faced, his upper lip pretty thick, cannot be very particular as to his features or dreſs, as I have had him but about 2 days and nights; he is, by appearance, a lively fellow, and a great rogue. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

N. B. The above ſervant came to Philadelphia, two or three weeks ago, with Captain Caton, from Cork. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

RAN away, the 16th of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, near Deer-creek, a ſervant man, named PATRICK SMITH, a native Iriſhman, has a good deal of the brogue on his tongue, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high: Had on when he went away, a blue and white linſey jacket, and an old dark coloured one over it, tow and linen ſhirt, and trowſers of the ſame, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, and a felt hat: He has a lump between his ſhoulders, eaſily diſcerned, and it is likely he will change his name. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BRYARLY. ¶

JUST IMPORTED by
PHILIP WILSON,
And to be ſold at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, at the Chineſe Balcony, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet corner, viz.

BLANKETS, rugs, Indian blanketing, duffils, bearſkins, fearnoughts, whitney ſhags, frizes, beaver coatings, broad and forreſt cloths, plains, kerſeys, ſpotted and plain ſwanſkins, bays, red, white and emboſſed flannels, emboſſed durants or Mecklenburgs, Hungarian checks, bird-eye, Venetian poplin, dorſetteens, damaſks, calimancoes, ruſſels, camblets, durants, tammies, yarn and worſted ſtockings, worſted gloves, mitts and breeches pieces, ſcarlet and drab coloured cloaks and cardinals; alſo cottons, chintzes, calicoes, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, Iriſh and Ruſſia brown and white ſheetings, Ruſſia diapers, drabs, towelling and ravens duck, Scotch ozenbrigs, hempen Ruſſia, diapers and tablecloths, Flanders ticks, jacconet, book, &c. muſlins, long lawns, clear lawns, cambricks, taffeties, and perſians, a neat aſſortment of collar velvets, and womens black velvets, with a variety of haberdaſhery, &c. &c. too numerous to particularize. Where are alſo to be had, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard, and yard 3-8ths and 6-qr. checks, ſtripes, ticks, bed bunts, cotton velvets, yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linen, flowered modes, pelongs, ſattins, ribbons, black ſilk ſtockings, felt hats, ſeamens bound hats, Engliſh ſail-cloth, buckrams, &c. &c. &c. all which he will ſell on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. Said WILSON has a few tubs of butter, and ſome tons of bar iron to diſpoſe of.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Wench, about Twenty-five Years of Age, having a young Male Child, which is the Reaſon of her being ſold. Enquire of the Printers.

Juſt imported in the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, and oppoſite to the City Vendue-Store,

A VERY large and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, and ſecond CLOTHS, viz. Scarlet, blue, green, white, raven greys, blue greys, black, a great variety of browns, cloth colours, mixtures, &c. &c. Alſo ſcarlet, high browns, and mixt grey, beaver coatings, ſuperfine drab coloured kerſeys, with rattinets, and other ſuitable trimmings, to match. Likewiſe worſted and ſilk breeches patterns. All which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money only.

Said Francis Hopkinſon has on hand,----beſt Hyſon TEA in pound canniſters, and a few Family Medicine Cheſts.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM KIDD,
In Second-ſtreet, five Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

GEnuine old Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Quarter-caſk, or ſmaller Quantity; likewiſe Rum, Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, Melaſſes, Tea, Chocolate, Cotton, Pepper, &c. &c. which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

Imported, and to be ſold cheap, by

RICHARD PARKER,

In Third-ſtreet, the fifth door above Market-ſtreet,

BROAD cloths, ſtrouds, German ſerges, flannels, ſpotted ſwanſkins, carpeting, womens ſhort cloaks, allopeens, poplins, camblets, barragons, figured grogram, hair grazet, calimancoes, damaſks, ſhaloons, flowered and corded dimmity, everlaſtings, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 7-8ths and yard wide linens, dowlaſes, prince's linens, yard wide and 7-8ths cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. ditto, yard and 3-8ths ditto, cambricks and lawns. muſlins, blue and white ſpotted and checked handkerchiefs, ſilk ditto, ſecteſoy romals, black cravats, ſtock tapes, perſians, peelongs, Engliſh ſilk damaſk, taffeties, ſattin, paduaſoy and taffety ribbons, figured ditto, ferrets, breeches patterns, cotton velvet ſhapes, ſilk valure ditto, hair ſhapes, wrought nankeen ditto, buckrams, ozenbrigs, Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, mens and womens ſhammy and glazed lamb gloves, womens mitts, worſted caps, bed lace, ferret and ſilk laces, cotton and thread ditto, framed and pocket looking glaſſes, balladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk knee garters, coloured threads, white and brown ditto, Scotch and nuns ditto, Highland ſtriped, ſcarlet and tully gartering, ſilk ſtriped ditto, bobbin and tapes, mohair, ſilk and hair, ſcarff, twiſt and horſe hair buttons, white and yellow metal ditto, lacquered and gilt ditto, horn ditto, mens and womens horſe whips, whip laſhes, writing paper, ſealing wax, wafers, receipt books, pocket books, ſnuff in bladders, ditto in bottles, black, blue, green, buff, ſcarlet and cloth coloured mohair, ſilk and hair, and beſt ſcarf twiſt, cords, broad and narrow worſted bindings, galloon and ſtay cord, crewels, pins, common needles, White Chapel and ſquare ditto, darning and looping ditto, Kerby perch hooks, rock ditto, fiſhing rods, ditto reels, ivory and horn combs, ditto in caſes, beſt HV double wormed gimblets, common ditto, ſadlery, braſs cocks, candleſticks, ſnuff boxes, tobacco ditto, braſs ink pots, leather ditto, knitting needles, curtain rings, key ditto, taylor's ſhears, ſciſſars, locks and hinges, eſcutcheons, wood ſcrews, tenter hooks, ſteel and braſs thimbles, Pinchbeck ditto, common ſtay hooks, ſtone ſet in ſilver ditto, white and yellow metal ſleeve buttons, glaſs ſet ditto, Pinchbeck gilt ditto, temple ſpectacles, ſilver watch chains, ſteel and Pinchbeck ditto, ſteel watch keys, ſeals, caſteel razors, piſtol capt penknives, cutteau ditto, Barlow penknives, ſeal end and piſtol capt ditto, childrens ſpotted haft ditto, ſhoemakers knives, table knives and forks, pocket ditto, carpenters and ſhoemakers hammers, pinchers, nippers, tacks, aul blades, Indian aul blades, Pinchbeck, ſteel, white metal and braſs ſhoe buckles, knee ditto, buckle chapes, ſtock buckles, ſnuffers, hoes, axes, braſs kettles, japanned and iron tea-kettles, warming pans, coffee pots, pewter, tin ware, gilt and plain, French indigo, brimſtone, red chalk, black lead, braſs wire, ſtone ware in crates, delf ware, glaſs ditto, lanthorns, flints, foot rules, joint yards, bohea tea, nutmegs, cinnamon, port and claret in bottles, old Madeira wines, &c. &c.

ON the 30th of this inſt. November, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Brewery, in Sixth-ſtreet, all the brewing utenſils, belonging to HUMPHREY ROBINSON and Company, conſiſting of iron and wood bound hogſheads, barrels, half barrels, hair cloths, &c. &c. &c.

As the Partnerſhip of this Company is diſſolved, it is earneſtly deſired that all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid company, whether by bond, note or book debt, will, to prevent themſelves unneceſſary trouble, make immediate payment to Doctor JOHN KEARSLEY, jun. who is duly authoriſed to receive the ballances. All perſons who are thus indebted, are deſired in the abſence of the Doctor, to call on Mr. ROBERT CLARK, at the widow Henzelwood's, in Arch-ſtreet, who will ſettle, adjuſt and receive the ballances due. ¶

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail (remarkably cheap for CASH only) by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of dry GOODS. Likewiſe India and Engliſh china, delph ware, with a large quantity of chimney tyles, white, blue and white, and enamelled ſtone ware, black ware, and a great variety of cream coloured ware, both plain and enamelled, double and ſingle flint pint and half pint tumblers, decanters, wine glaſſes, vinegar cruits, ſalt-ſellers, and cream jugs, &c. &c.

Thoſe perſons who are ſtill indebted to BARTRAM and DUNDAS, or to ALEXANDER BARTRAM, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to Alexander Bartram, without further notice, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreable neceſſity of recovering them in the uſual way. Tbc6W.

To be SOLD by

RITCHIE and CLYMER,

MADEIRA WINES and GLASGOW BEER, alſo a Quantity of LOGWOOD and SARSAPARILLA.

John Sprogell,

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has removed to the Corner of Market-ſtreet and Front-ſtreet, where he continues to follow the Buſineſs of Clock and Watch Making, and Mending as uſual. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon its being well done, and with Diſpatch.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing 375 acres, one mile and a half from the town of Dover, in Kent county, on Delaware, the great road from Philadelphia paſſing thro' it, and Delaware Creek bounds the tract on one ſide. The ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and the chief part of the land exceeding good wheat ground, and plenty of meadow may be made, part of which is already grubbed and ditched, and may be readily put into graſs. There is about 200 acres cleared, and the remainder exceedingly well timbered; it is within 3 miles of ſeveral convenient and well frequented landings, from whence grain may be brought to Philadelphia at 3 pence per buſhel; on it are two good houſes, one a large new frame houſe, 3 rooms on a floor, exceeding well and genteelly finiſhed above and below; the other houſe is new, part brick, and part ſquare logs, 2 large rooms on a floor, 2 chimnies below and one above, alſo a good cellar, and a pump of good water in the yard of each houſe. There are 2 good orchards, 1 of full grown bearing trees; the other the trees are young, but grafted fruit of the beſt kinds. It may, if required, to accommodate the purchaſer, be divided into 2 parts, and in that caſe a lane will be laid open to the Creek. Part of the money being paid at, or ſoon after the purchaſe, a reaſonable time will be allowed for the payment of the remainder. Enquire of Mr. Charles Hilliard, adjoining the premiſes; Dr. Samuel M'Call, or James Wells, Eſq; in Dover; John Clayton, or Charles Coxe, in Philadelphia. ¶

To be SOLD, on very low Terms, for Caſh,

THE Whole, or any Part of 1400 Acres of Proprietary Rights, or unappropriated Land, in the Province of Weſt New-Jerſey. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM COX, Chair-maker, next Door below the Church, in Second-ſtreet, or NICHOLAS COX, Cordwainer, in Water-ſtreet, three Doors above Market-ſtreet. ¶

ROBERT MONTGOMERY,

ONCE more deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to make immediate Payment, as he is determined upon going to Europe early in the Spring; thoſe that do not, may depend that their Bonds, Bills, Notes, and Accompts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, before the Firſt of February next, without reſpect of Perſons.

To be SOLD, by

WILLIAM JACKSON,

At his Store in Water-Street, a little above Walnut-Street,

A FEW Jars of the very beſt RAISINS of the SUN, at Twenty-five Shillings per Jar.

LEFT at ſome Friend's Houſe in this City,

A BLUE HUSSAR CLOAK, lined with ſcarlet, one of the Lapels torn much. The Owner of it would be much obliged to the Perſon who hath it, either to ſend it to the Printers, or direct where he may ſend for it. ¶

THE ſubſcribers of the Cumberland county poſt, are hereby deſired to pay their half year's payment for carriage of their papers, at the places of delivery of the ſame, the better to enable the rider to continue in buſineſs, and their compliance will oblige JOHN CHAPMAN.

To be LETT, or SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

HIS Dwelling-houſe, at the Corner of Second and Union-Streets. Alſo a few acres of choice Graſs Land, in very good Order, on Paſſyunk Road (very little more than 3 Quarters of a Mile from the Houſe) it is divided into 4 Lots; there is on it a new Brick Houſe, 2 Stories high, 2 Rooms on a Floor, a Pump of good Water, a large Garden, and good Barn. This Place will be lett or ſold either with, or ſeparate from the Dwelling-houſe. And if ſold, the Times of Payment may be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. CHARLES COXE. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November inſt. at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 340 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of William Moore, Eſq; Andrew Turk, Iſaac Wayne, and others. There is on the premiſes a ſaw-mill on Pickering creek, which runs through ſaid land, upwards of 50 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may eaſily be made; a good ſtone-houſe, a tolerable good barn, and an orchard; the land is very good, and but little broken; in fact it is one of the fineſt farms in that part of the country, late the eſtate of Patrick Anderſon; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

Tbc4W JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Tueſday, the 22d day of November inſt. at 2 o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of choice good land, thereunto belonging, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, in the county of Cheſter; bounded by lands of Samuel Carſon, Aaron Phipps, and other land of the undermentioned Joſeph Phipps; there is a water corn griſt-mill on the premiſes, on a good ſtream, in good order; near one half of the ſame premiſes is good watered meadow, the reſt fine plow land, and bears excellent wheat. It may be juſtly ſaid to be an exceeding good farm, either for grazing or raiſing wheat, few better in the county, late the eſtate of Joſeph Phipps, ſenior; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

Tbc4W. JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Engliſh made POST CHARIOT, little or nothing the worſe for wear, never having been uſed above twelve times, and that only in viſiting in town, harneſs, and every thing compleat for four horſes; to be ſeen at Mr. Johnſon's, Chairmaker, in Market-ſtreet, a little above Fifth-ſtreet.

Alſo a Negroe man ſlave, middle aged, has had the ſmall pox, and is a good butcher, as well as a good cook. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD IRELAND, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bird in Hand wharff. ¶

Kent county, Maryland, near the head of Cheſter-river.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN HUGHES, by trade a ſmith, about 20 years of age, ſuppoſed to be 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of ſheep black, blue jacket, pluſh breeches, of a wineſtone colour, black or blue ſtockings, old ſhoes, and old felt hat; he is very crooked in the hams. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

‡ WILLIAM GRANT.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of THOMAS TALLMAN, in the townſhip of Eveſham, and county of Burlington, and Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, on the 31ſt of October laſt, a grey HORSE, with a bob tail, about 13 hands and an half high, about 10 years old, a low carriage, paces and trots, and has a mark above his knee, by being tied head and foot with a rope. Was alſo ſtolen, three large SILVER SPOONS, ſtamped with the maker's name, J. Leacock, likewiſe marked $\overset{T}{\text{T H}}$ on the handles; and a large pair of carved ſilver ſhoe buckles, ſtamped with the firſt letters of the maker's name, T. A. and one of the buckles has a piece broke off, where it was ſtamped; alſo ſundry wearing-apparel.

Theſe are to deſire all Silverſmiths, and others, to whom the above articles may be offered for ſale, to ſtop them, and ſecure the thief; and whoſoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, for the SPOONS and BUCKLES, Twenty Shillings, and for the THIEF, Forty Shillings, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS TALLMAN. ¶

N. B. The perſon who is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen the above horſe and articles, is named Thomas Robertſon, born in Ireland, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; had on a blue coat and jacket, alſo a trimmed jacket, without ſleeves: He came into the country about two years ago with a gentleman, as his ſervant.

To be SOLD for CASH only, by the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, next door but one to Race-ſtreet,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGROE MAN, by trade a cooper, and a very good workman. Likewiſe a NEGROE WENCH, about 14 years of age, well grown, fit for town or country buſineſs. For further particulars, enquire of EDMOND BEACH. ¶

N. B. Said BEACH has to ſell, a very fine HORSE, travels eaſy under the ſaddle, and trots well in a chair.

WENT off this day, a certain JAMES ROWE, and ſtole a ſorrel HORSE, with a blazed face, and a bridle, from Abraham Curſeiur, of Cecil county, Maryland, near Elk ferry. He alſo ſtole and took with him, from Thomas Price, of the place aforeſaid, a hunting ſaddle, about half wore, remarkably large, a bearſkin ſurtout coat, a claret coloured broad cloth coat, and a pair of black knit breeches, a good caſtor hat, almoſt new, one new ſaggathy jacket, and one ditto of thickſet, with the lining much wore. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid fellow and effects, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM CURSEIUR, or THOMAS PRICE.

N. B. He is a ſhort thick fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a ſcattering beard; about 28 years of age, his common clothes, a blue coat, gray jacket, and white ticken breeches. November 5, 1768.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Captain Hugh Bowes, a Scotch ſervant man, named DAVID PROCTOR, talks broad, and has brown hair and eye-brows, down look, pale complexion, and thin viſage; had on, when he went away, a new light coloured cloth coat and breeches, dark lining, with yellow metal buttons, old red double breaſted jacket, with ſome ſpots of tar on it, new check ſhirt, new milled ſtockings, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and an old hat; he was imported in Captain James Cobourn, about 12 months ago, from London; and alſo Roger Harborne, and John Mitchell, who both run away with the above Proctor. Said Proctor has been employed ever ſince in a rope yard; it is ſuppoſed that he may get a paſs, as the abovementioned Roger Harborne is a good clerk, and can write a good hand. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Captain HUGH BOWES, in Philadelphia. It is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes. ⊕

WHEREAS there has been public notice given to all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Thomas M'Crakin, late of Brandywine Hundred, deceaſed, to pay; they are now again hereby requeſted, to make ſpeedy payment, without any further notice; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the executor, or leave copies of the ſame with John Steepler, Eſq; in Wilmington, by the 5th of December next, this being the laſt notice that will be given by me DANIEL M'BRIDE, Executor. †

For DUBLIN,

The SNOW HOPE,

JOHN GILLIAT, Maſter,

HATH excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail the 25th inſt. weather permitting, having good part of her cargoe engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter on board the ſnow, at Riche's wharff, or to MEASE and MILLER, who have for ſale, imported in ſaid veſſel, a few tierces of good Liverpool bottled ale, a ſmall quantity of good coal, an aſſortment of ſugar moulds and drips, ſuitable for ſugar bakers, ſome tierces of delf ware, the time of a ſervant man, by trade a joyner, and two likely ſervant girls, fit for town or country buſineſs; alſo a compleat aſſortment of dry goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next enſuing the date hereof, by the ſubſcribers, executrix and executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſhua Bond, late of Baltimore county, Maryland, deceaſed, and purſuant thereto, for caſh or ſhort credit, on giving ſecurity, if required,

A GOOD new merchant and griſt mill double geared, which are compleatly finiſhed, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths, and hoiſting gears, all going by water. A good new framed ſaw-mill, well covered, and running gears in good repair. The ſaid mills are built on an approved part of a never failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Winter's Run; and they being but about 6 miles from Buſh-river Landing, and 7 from Joppa, in ſaid county, in a populous neighbourhood, renders the griſt-mill extraordinary well ſituated for getting grain for either merchant or country griſt, and the ſaw-mill to have conſtant employ, there being always a great demand for plank of all ſorts. There is alſo to be ſold with ſaid mills, 30 or 40 acres of good land, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and great part may (with little expence) be made good meadow.

All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the aforeſaid Joſhua Bond, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, regularly proved, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and by ſo doing they will prevent trouble (that muſt enſue from their non-payment) to themſelves, as well as to ANN BOND, Executrix, and WILLIAM BOND, Executor. ¶ 8 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 21ſt of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the tavern which Henry Lohra lately kept in Hatfield townſhip, a certain wooden tenement, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Hatfield townſhip, containing about 100 acres, and allowance for roads; and a certain other tract, adjoining the aforeſaid tract, containing about 15 acres, adjoining lands of James Dunn, John Bartholemew, Henry Hendricks, Amos Jones, &c. late the eſtate of Paul Delgart; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 22d of November, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Lawrence Ramich, in Whitpain townſhip; a certain plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, containing 150 acres, having a ſtone dwelling-houſe, wooden barn, and other out-houſes erected thereon, adjoining lands of Evan Thomas, Daniel Levering, Samuel Dehaven, &c. late the eſtate of John Linderman; ſeized and taken in execution, by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 24th day of November, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 3 inches, and continuing the ſame breadth eaſtward, as far as the back wall of Nicholas Weaver's meſſuage, and then narrowing on the ſouth-ſide to 19 feet 11 inches, and continuing that breadth to the end of the ſaid lot; the whole depth of the ſaid lot being 49 feet; bounded ſouthward with Nicholas Weaver's lot, weſtward with Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward and eaſtward with Joſeph Fox's ground.

Alſo a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 85 feet; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with William Vaugh's meſſuage and lot, and eaſtward with Michael Hillegas's ground; ſubject to the full reſidue and remainder of the yearly rent of Four Pounds, Eight Shillings Sterling, after deducting Five Pounds Eight Shillings Pennſylvania currency, payable to the purchaſer out of two adjacent lots; which ſaid 3 lots were formerly one large lot, late the eſtate of Andrew Breakle deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed in the night of the 31ſt of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, in Pikeland, in the county of Cheſter, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, paces pretty ſwift, but cannot trot much, carries his head pretty high when travelling, has ſome white on one of his hinder hoofs, ſome grey ſaddle marks on his back, and is branded on the near ſhoulder HP, but not very plain to be ſeen; he was 5 years old laſt ſpring, had a ſhort ſwitch tail, and was ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, and ſecures the THIEF, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward of Ten Dollars, or Four Dollars for the horſe alone, with reaſonable charges, paid by MORDECAI WILLIAMS. ¶

TO BE SOLD, by

ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

A FEW pair of COLOGN MILLSTONES, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 4 inches diameter; boulting cloths, rum, ſugar, melaſſes, tea, pepper, &c. &c.

November 24, 1768. NUMB. 2083.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number XII.

The CIVIL *and* CANON *Law ſubmits to the* COMMON *Law, and all three to the* STATUTE *Law.* BURN.

TWO things cannot but be obvious to every one who peruſes the late publications on the ſubject of *American* Biſhops, viz.---

1ſt, That the advocates for an *American* Epiſcopacy do ſtedfaſtly declare they have no farther, nor other view in this meaſure, than that the Epiſcopal Churches in the colonies, may have the ſame opportunities of keeping up a ſucceſſion of Miniſters and Eccleſiaſtical order, in their body, and agreeable to their principles, which all other religious bodies in *America* do enjoy.

2dly, That the opponents of this meaſure ſtrive to alarm all *America* againſt it, contending, that although the above may be the ſpecious plea of the Epiſcopal Clergy, yet their true deſign (notwithſtanding any aſſertions to the contrary) is to introduce that yoke of ſpiritual bondage and juriſdiction over the laity, which neither they nor their fathers could bear.

This is clearly the deſign of the *Centinel*'s productions; whoſe arguments for ſuch a bold aſſertion, I am now examining; and if they ſhould be found groundleſs, the public will be at no loſs to pronounce him either one of the moſt uncharitable writers on earth, or one of the moſt *ambitious*, in ſtriving to exalt his own party, by depriving another (reſpectable among all *Proteſtants*) of its juſt and eſſential rights.

It hath been already ſhewn, that during the three firſt centuries, Biſhops had not, in any part of the world, juriſduction over the laity, ſeparate from the civil powers; nor different from what every Preſbyter* might have, as eſſential to the paſtoral office. I have ſhewn that in *England* alſo, the Biſhops had only a ſort of concurrent juriſdiction in the civil courts; and no ſeparate Eccleſiaſtical Courts, for the ten firſt centuries, and that *William the Conqueror* firſt ſeparated the Eccleſiaſtical from the Civil Courts, out of a deſire, as he ſays, to do honor to GOD, and godly Biſhops. Laſtly, it hath been obſerved that the Daniſh Biſhops, at this day, have no Eccleſiaſtical Courts, or grievous juriſdiction, over the laity.

What then becomes of the *Centinel*'s aſſertion, that Biſhops, without Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and that grievous juriſdiction over the laity, which he charges the Epiſcopal Clergy with deſiring to introduce into *America*, is a "novel-invention, contrary to the known ſentiments of the Church of *England*, and every other Church on earth; and that therefore the Clergy are not to be believed in this matter, but are amuſing with falſe and inconſiſtent hopes?"

But another argument (as ſtated partly by the *Centinel*, and partly by others) is---"That *Engliſh* Biſhops now have this obnoxious juriſdiction over the laity by long enjoyment; that their powers are known by the law of *England*, ſtatute and common (for it is needleſs here to ſpeak of civil or canon† law) and that therefore, as we are an *Engliſh* colony, thoſe laws which concerned the office of Biſhops before we had legiſlatures of our own (by a well known conſtruction of ſuch ancient laws) will be conſidered as extended, together with the perſon and office of a Biſhop, into *America*."

Having ſtated this argument, I think, in its full force, I proceed to anſwer it, and muſt take up Biſhops where I left them in my laſt, viz. from the time of *William the Conqueror*.

It was from the charter of this Prince (already quoted) that *Engliſh* Biſhops derived the right of juriſdiction in ſeparate Eccleſiaſtical Courts; and no one will pretend, that either that charter, or any uſage antecedent to it, would be a foundation for ſuch courts in *America*. After the grant of this charter, the Biſhops, in their ſeparate courts, proceeded by the ſame ancient laws and cuſtoms, which had been obſerved for many hundred years, in matters of the like kind, during their concurrent juriſdiction with the *Earl* or *Sheriff* in the County Aſſembly. We find no new ſtatute to enlarge their powers, but many, ſuch as the *ſtatutes of proviſors*, &c. to reſtrict and explain them; to bridle the uſurpations of the Popes, to prevent appeals to foreign juriſdictions, and to vindicate the ſupremacy of our own Kings in all cauſes, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical.

It would be needleſs to dwell long on this gloomy period, or the various ſtruggles it produced. It is ſufficient to ſay that even then, the whole ſpirit of the laws was this----That Biſhops could exerciſe no powers by virtue of the *canons*, *reſcripts* or *decrees* of Popes, Emperors or foreign councils; unleſs ſo far as thoſe powers were allowed by the common law of the land; and if thoſe bounds were exceeded, it would not have been allowed a ſufficient anſwer---"to tell the King's Courts, that *Juſtinian*, or Pope *Gregory*, had decreed otherwiſe; for all courts are controuled by the common law."

But leaving this uninſtructive period, let us come to the Biſhops under the Reformation. Now their courts are ſtill held ſeparate from the civil, in virtue of the ancient appointment made by the Conqueror, allowed and confirmed as part of the law of *England* by long uſage. But neither the Reformation, nor the received conſtruction of the common law, nor any poſitive ſtatute, have extended the juriſdiction of thoſe courts; but all have conſpired to define, limit, and explain it. Lord *Coke*, and Lord *Hale*, have accurately explained both the foundation of Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and the ſundry matters cognizable in them by the law of the land.

"As in temporal cauſes the King, by the mouth of his judges, doth judge and determine the ſame by the temporal laws of *England*; ſo in cauſes Eccleſiaſtical and Spiritual, the cognizance whereof belongeth not to the common laws, the ſame are to be determined by Eccleſiaſtical judges, according to the King's Eccleſiaſtical laws; which, whoſoever ſhall deny, he denieth that the King hath plenary power to deliver juſtice in all cauſes to all his ſubjects in theſe kingdoms."---Yet ſtill all Eccleſiaſtical laws are declared to be *ſub graviori lege.* The *ſigna* ſuperioritatis are always carried by the *common law*; and if Eccleſiaſtical judges refuſe to allow acts of Parliament, or expound them in any other ſenſe than is truly and properly the expoſition of them; or if the cauſe be mixt, and ſome part of it properly triable at common law, they muſt proceed according to the rules of that law, or the King's courts in all theſe caſes can grant prohibitions, and take the matter before themſelves; ſo that the Eccleſiaſtical Courts in *England* are not now thoſe wild and rampant things that they have been deſcribed to be.

But whatever they are, I am to ſhew, that neither the common nor ſtatute law of *England* can introduce them here in any form.

It is a known rule, that in a colony, having legiſlation of its own, the laws of the mother country do not extend to any matter that hath been provided for by the laws of the colony itſelf, duly made and confirmed. Now the matters whereof the Eccleſiaſtical Courts in *England* have juriſdiction, are principally the following, viz. *blaſphemy, celebration of divine ſervice, rights of matrimony, divorces, general baſtardy, probate of teſtaments, adminiſtrations and accounts upon the ſame, inceſts, fornications and adulteries.*

Now the laws of this and every other colony have already made proviſion for the adminiſtration of juſtice, in reſpect to all thoſe matters; and our courts of law would never ſuffer any Biſhop to exerciſe juriſdiction in them. For example, ſhould our Biſhop claim the probate of wills in this province, no one need be at a loſs to gueſs how little diſturbance ſuch a groundleſs claim would give to the eminent lawyer, who holds that office by as firm a right as any other can be held by the laws of this country. Should a Biſhop call a trial of *baſtardy* out of the courts of law before himſelf, our judges would ſmile at his preſumption, or perhaps puniſh him for it, if he perſevered to diſturb the due adminiſtration of juſtice. And ſo of the reſt. As to matters of *tythes, dilapidations, reparation of Churches, ſimony, ordering admiſſions, and inſtitution of clerks*, there can no ſuch things be ſo much as known, unleſs where there is a full eſtabliſhment of Clergy, and Dioceſan Epiſcopacy, and ſuch an eſtabliſhment was never known to be brought about in any country by implication, or without poſitive and expreſs laws for that purpoſe.

Lord *Coke*, in the liſt given of the matters whereof Biſhops have cognizance in *England*, hath mentioned only two or three more than I have taken notice of, and we are ſecured againſt any diſturbance on account of them, by the happy *toleration act*, and that liberty of conſcience ſecured in every *American* colony.

Upon the whole, this I aver-----That a dioceſe, with temporalities, cannot be created but by law, and that a Biſhop, in any temporal capacity, without a dioceſe and legal eſtabliſhment, is what the laws of *England* know nothing of; and on this principle, all that has been ſaid about erecting Eccleſiaſtical Courts in *America*, falls to the ground at once.

I have never met with a *lawyer* in the colonies that denied theſe poſitions. I have indeed been told, that two or three very conſiderable lawyers, to the northward, have ſaid, that a *Biſhop* in *America* would, by the *common law* of *England*, be conſidered as a *Dioceſan Biſhop*, bringing the laws of Dioceſan Epiſopacy with him; and that the Church would thereby gain an eſtabliſhment. If theſe gentlemen can aſſert this thing, they not only diſgrace their acknowledged abilities, but contradict themſelves, to ſerve a preſent turn; for they aſſerted the direct contrary when it ſerved another turn, about 15 years ago.

I have a paper before me (viz. the *Independent Reflector*, No. 44, dated September 27, 1753, known to be clubbed by them) in which they write thus, and more like men of the law, than in ſome of their late writings, viz.---

"Whether the Church of *England* is equally eſtabliſhed in the colonies, as in the ſouthern parts of *Great-Britain*, is a queſtion that has often been controverted. Thoſe who hold the *affirmative*, adduce two arguments," viz.---

"*Firſt, that as we are an* Engliſh *colony, the conſtitutional laws of our mother country, antecedent to a legiſlature of our own, are binding on us; and therefore, at the planting of this colony, the* Engliſh *religious eſtabliſhment took place.*"----They then proceed to anſwer this argument as follows.---

"It muſt be confeſſed,---that every new colony, till it has a legiſlature of its own, is, in general, ſubject to the laws of the country from which it originally ſprung; but that all of them, without diſtinction, are to be ſuppoſed binding upon ſuch planters, is neither agreeable to *law* nor *reaſon*. The laws which they carry with them, and to which they are ſubject, are ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary to anſwer the original intention of our entering into a ſtate of ſociety.---But no ſuch neceſſity can be pretended in favor of the introduction of any religious eſtabliſhment whatſoever,---becauſe civil ſociety, as it is antecedent to any Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, is, in its own nature, unconnected with them, independent of them, and all ſociable happineſs compleatly attainable without them."

"2dly, To ſuppoſe all the laws of *England*, without diſtinction, obligatory upon every new colony at its implantation, is abſurd.---It would introduce a thouſand laws inconſiſtent with the ſtate of a new country---To uſe the words of the preſent Attorney-General, Sir DUDLEY RIDER, *it would be acting the part of an unſkilful phyſician, who ſhould preſcribe the ſame doſe to every patient, without diſtinguiſhing the variety of diſtempers and conſtitutions.* According to this doctrine, we are ſubject to the payment of TYTHES, and ought to have a* SPIRITUAL-COURT," &c.

"3dly, If the planters of every colony carry with them the eſtabliſhed religion of the country from whence they emigrate, it follows, that if a colony had been planted when the *Engliſh* nation were *Pagans*, the eſtabliſhment in ſuch a colony muſt be *Paganiſm* alone."

4thly, That the Church of *England* is not eſtabliſhed by the *common law*, "appears from the following conſiderations."

"The common law of *England*, properly defined, conſiſts of thoſe general laws, to which the *Engliſh* have been accuſtomed from time to time, whereof there is no memory to the contrary; and every law deriving its validity from ſuch immemorial cuſtom, muſt be carried back as far as the reign of RICHARD I. whoſe death happened April 6th, 1199. But the preſent eſtabliſhment of the Church of *England* was not till the 5th year of *Queen* ANNE. And hence it is apparent, that the eſtabliſhment of that Church can never be argued from the common law, even in *England*; nor could be any part of it, ſince it depends not for its validity, upon cuſtom immemorial.---The common law does not conſider any religious eſtabliſhment whatever, as any part of the *Engliſh* conſtitution."

I am obliged to theſe gentlemen for the foregoing arguments; and let none of their party quote their authority for the future, in contending that the fixing Biſhops in *America* will, by the common law, be an eſtabliſhment of Dioceſan Epiſcopacy, Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and of the Church of *England* in the colonies. But perhaps ſome *ſtatute*, already made, may produce this eſtabliſhment.---The ſame gentlemen ſhall anſwer this for me alſo in my next paper. But further, ſome *act of Parliament* may be made, or our judges may be intimidated to wreſt both common and ſtatute law in favor of this eſtabliſhment. Theſe laſt parts I muſt anſwer for myſelf, as well as I can.

P. S. I give our antagoniſts joy of their new ally, the NORTH-BRITON, No. 61; and am glad to ſee him ſo carefully circulated by them, as it will give me an opportunity of adding one paper to my propoſed number, on a topic not diſagreeable to me.

I ſhould have thought our cauſe a very unfortunate one, if the *North-Briton* had become an advocate for it; and I am well pleaſed to ſee our antagoniſts ſo willing to be put on the *Republican* ſide of government, and to leave us on the ſide of *monarchy*, and the ancient conſtitution.

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[*] *It is not eſſential to this argument to enquire, whether, in thoſe early days, excommunications, and Church cenſures, were reſerved as the peculiar right of the Biſhop alone, or might be put in force by Preſbyters, without the Biſhop. It is no matter whether theſe Church powers were in* one *or* many, *if they were ſtill in the Church. The powers here ſpoken of are different, viz. ſuch as* Engliſh *Biſhops enjoy, by virtue of particular laws and conſtitutions, beyond what might be exerciſed over the laity by a Preſbyterian Claſſis or Synod, or by a Congregational Church, or any other body Eccleſiaſtical, claiming government within itſelf, in matters eſſential to its very being. And powers greater than thoſe, I ſay, can never be exerciſed in* America, *nor any where elſe, without law.*

[†] *Neither the civil nor canon law (ſaith Lord* Hale) *have any obligation in this realm---but ſo far as they have been admitted either by conſent of Parliament, and ſo are part of the ſtatute law; or by immemorial uſage in certain courts and cauſes, and ſo are part of the common law. If it be ſhewn, then, that neither the ſtatute nor common law extends to* America *in Eccleſiaſtical cauſes, then neither canon or civil law can extend, which derives its validity from the former.----*

[*] *Theſe gentlemen had not then diſcovered that the common law would introduce ſuch courts, but vehemently contended the contrary.* Tempora mutantur, *&c.*

The CENTINEL. Number XX.

INVITED by Dr. Chandler, we have offered to the conſideration of the public, ſome of the objections which we have to the propoſed American Epiſcopate, with a moderation and candour, which muſt leave a teſtimony in favour of the Centinel in the breaſt of every perſon, who has taken time to read our papers. We have waited patiently for more than three months, to ſee whether any thing would be ſaid, either by Dr. Chandler, or his friends, that had any tendency to weaken the force of what we have advanced. The Anatomiſt has promiſed ſomething of this kind, but has hitherto entertained us with an unintereſting ſtory, which has no relation to the preſent debate, concerning the expediency of an American Epiſcopate. He has gone as far back as the firſt ſettlement of New-England, and has induſtriouſly waded through Boſton almanacks, unwritten hiſtories, and fabulous anecdotes, to find an apology for Dr. Chandler's Appeal to the Public, printed about a year ago. It is not a little ſurprizing, that he was contented with ſo ſhort a period as an hundred years, and that he did not go back to the time of the Reformation, and give us a compleat hiſtory of all the objections that have been made to the tyranny, ſuperſtition and perſecutions of the High Flyers of the Church of England, down to the preſent day, in every quarter of the world, that he might abundantly vindicate Dr. Chandler from the charge of beginning the preſent diſpute by his late publication. For doubtleſs all the inſtances of abuſe, which that bulwark of the Reformation has met with from all the *ſhameleſs ſcribblers* ſince the Reformation, who have had the impudence to ſay, that the Church of England ever maintained or practiſed any thing that was wrong, were ſo many arguments to prove that Dr. Chandler had been obliged, in defence of his injured, perſecuted Church, to write his Appeal to the Public. But what ſcandalous trifling with the debate muſt this appear to be to every unprejudiced perſon? Dr. Chandler, with more honeſty and candour, explicitly acknowleges that his Appeal was wrote from no ſuch motives. It muſt be confeſſed, that Dr. Chandler knew the motives which induced him to write, and he has honeſtly given them in his introduction, without the moſt diſtant hint to the things, which the Anatomiſt has alledged as the cauſes of his writing. He has not ſo much as inſinuated, that the perſecutions of the Quakers in New-England, almoſt a century ago, or the neglect of the New-York hiſtorian to give due praiſe to an Epiſcopal Miſſionary, were any of the motives of his writing his Appeal. No ſuch matter. He deſigned it as an apology for his own and his brethrens conduct, in ſending home a number of addreſſes to their ſuperiors, on the ſubject of an American Epiſcopate. Theſe are his words, "That application has been lately made to our ſuperiors, by the Clergy of ſeveral of the colonies, requeſting one or more Biſhops to be ſent over to America, is a matter now generally known, and was never intended to be kept as a ſecret. As there is great reaſon to hope, both from a review of the arguments that were offered in the ſupport of the addreſſes that were tranſmitted on the occaſion, and from the favourable diſpoſition of many in authority, that this requeſt in due time will be granted; it has been thought proper, in a public manner, to inform all, who may imagine themſelves to be any way concerned in the event of our application, candidly and explicitly, for what reaſons, and with what views an American Epiſcopate is ſo earneſtly deſired by the Clergy, and the other friends and members of the Church."----Then, after mentioning the alarm that this conduct of the Clergy had given, he invites all, who had any objections againſt the ſcheme, "to propoſe them in ſuch a manner, that they may be fairly and candidly debated before the tribunal of the public; and if none ſhall be offered, it will be taken for granted that all parties acquieſce, and are ſatisfied*." Dr. Chandler is not aſhamed to acknowledge, and has too much honeſty to deny, that the alarm was given by this conduct of the Epiſcopal Miſſionaries in ſeveral of the colonies, and wrote his Appeal as an apology for them, with the hopes of removing any uneaſineſs that might remain, and of preventing any oppoſition to the propoſed plan. What muſt we then think of the ingenuity and veracity of the Anatomiſt, who does not heſitate to ſay, "that Dr. Chandler, far from being the aggreſſor, is only a defendant, in a diſpute which was commenced on the part of the antagoniſts of the Church in New-England" (that is, by the Epiſcopal Miniſters, the known antagoniſts of the *Church in New England*) as early as the year 1734†.

This is a ſufficient anſwer to all the Anatomiſt has ſaid in the firſt eight of his numbers, and if he thinks it of importance enough to fill up eight more of his papers with other arguments

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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[*] *App. pages* 1 & 2.

[†] *Anat. No.* 1.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for Auguſt, 1768.

REMARKS on the deſigned Treatment of AMERICA.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

ARTICLES of intelligence have for ſome time been daily reiterated in the public papers, importing that government has adopted and reſolved to purſue vigorous meaſures relative to our American colonies; by which I underſtand, that an armament is meant to be ſent thither, to act offenſively againſt the inhabitants; and that troops were actually ordered on this ſervice, has been frequently aſſerted; and tho' for ſome time I have flattered myſelf that theſe aſſertions were but the idle ſuggeſtions of thoſe ignorant and inhuman wretches among us, who wiſh to ſee the miſeries of war tranſplanted into our colonies, as a puniſhment for their temerity, in denying the omnipotence of a Britiſh parliament, and its right of diſpoſing of their property; yet, I now begin to fear there is ſome reality in theſe reports, which muſt be alarming to all but the ignorant. I have already publicly deſired (and now repeat my deſire) to know from the abettors of theſe hoſtile meaſures, in what ſervice a military force is to be employed in America? Is it to intimidate or inſult a people who live in perfect ſubmiſſion to the civil authority? Or is it to murder thoſe who have the honeſt fortitude to proteſt againſt an infringement of our natural rights? Theſe being the only ſervices in which troops can be employed, in the preſent ſituation of things, unleſs an accidental rabble might give them opportunity to repeat the tragic ſcene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields.

When I reflect on the importance of our connections with theſe colonies; when I conſider that the ballance of trade to almoſt every other country is againſt us, and that it is our commerce with them which alone affords employment, and conſequently ſubſiſtence to our manufacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate reſolutions, ſo inconſiderately taken on an object of the laſt importance to the very being of this kingdom. The great object of our preſent diſpute with the colonies is the right of parliamentary taxation, which this kingdom has lately aſſumed; but which they deny, and ſupport their denial by arguments which are yet unanſwered; every attempt that has been made for that purpoſe has only expoſed the weakneſs of our pretenſions. But if in reality we have the right which we claim, we have men of ſufficient ability to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our intereſt, but duty to do, ſince convincing the coloniſts of the juſtice of our pretenſions, would be the moſt natural, and, I believe, moſt ſucceſsful method of engaging their compliance.

But from the weakneſs of the attempts already made for that purpoſe, and from the veneration they entertain for the ſentiments of thoſe wiſe and illuſtrious patriots, Lord Chatham, and the preſent Lord High Chancellor (expreſſed on this ſubject) confirmed by the reaſon and aptitude of things, I am fully convinced that the parliament of this kingdom has no conſtitutional right to diſpoſe of the property of our fellow-ſubjects in America, until they are repreſented therein, which, at preſent, is far from being the caſe.

We honour our glorious anceſtors for their magnanimity in defending and tranſmitting to us the bleſſings of our happy conſtitution, and ſhall we condemn our American brethren for endeavouring to preſerve the rights of this very conſtitution, and tranſmit them inviolate to their deſcendants? Shall we puniſh in them the very conduct we juſtly applaud in our progenitors? Or, in a word, ſhall we become the abettors of injuſtice, and that towards our brethren and fellow-ſubjects, deſcendants from our common anceſtors, and heirs to our common privileges? I bluſh, my countrymen, at the thought! Yet what elſe can be intended by thoſe vigorous meaſures which are to be purſued? Meaſures, pregnant with the moſt fatal conſequences to the common and inſeparable intereſt of this kingdom and her colonies! Should an armament be ſent to America, to enforce a ſubmiſſion to impoſitions which they judge unconſtitutional, ſhould our natural ſuperiority prevail, and ſhould their natural affection to us engage them rather to ſubmit to the tyranny of their parent country, than implore foreign aid; or, in a word, ſhould we reduce them to the moſt abject ſubmiſſion, even then our very ſucceſs would prove our ruin. Though oppreſſed by our force, their reſentment at our injuſtice would prompt them to revenge our inhumanity, by deſtroying all intercourſe with the kingdom, a meaſure, which by their ſituation, is eaſily practicable, and which would render them uſeleſs to us. Our trade would then languiſh, our labourers ſtarve, and inteſtine diviſions accelerate our fall. Theſe conſequences, however melancholy, are the moſt favourable which can reſult from thoſe vigorous meaſures which ſome ſo eagerly deſire. But ſhould a hardy and brave people, inflamed by the love of liberty, even to enthuſiaſm, reſiſt our force, and urged to deſpair, ſhould they prefer foreign protection to Britiſh tyranny, what would be the conſequence? What an increaſe of wealth and power would the acceſſion of theſe colonies convey to our natural enemies? Theſe events to many may appear chimerical, but my ſituation has furniſhed me with peculiar advantages of judging on this ſubject, and I wiſh our miſconduct may not too ſoon convince us of their reality.

We are told, and ſhall be told, that we are loaded with heavy taxes, and that juſtice requires that our fellow ſubjects in America ſhould ſhare the burthen. By this, my countrymen, you are rendered the dupes to miniſterial policy. Impoſitions are not extended to America with deſign to leſſen your taxes, but to augment the number of placemen, and the power of the crown, already too enormous; beſides, it ought to be conſidered, that in compelling the colonies to purchaſe our manufactures, they pay all the taxes impoſed on our manufactures in the advanced price to which they are raiſed by theſe taxes; and if that is not an equitable ſhare of the common burthen, why is not application made in a conſtitutional manner to the aſſemblies of their repreſentatives, as was practiſed during the late war, when they amply demonſtrated their loyalty, by complying with every requiſition made by his Majeſty; and when Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Connecticut alone, raiſed and ſupported ten thouſand ſoldiers for the common ſervice, though the pay of the private men was neceſſarily three times greater than that of thoſe in the pay of this kingdom; and curſed be the policy of that ignorant financier who firſt deſtroyed this conſtitutional method of obtaining aſſiſtance from the colonies; and inſtead, projected the ſtamp-act, thereby impairing their natural affection to this kingdom, and exciting jealouſy and diſtruſt of its intentions. This, however, might have been overcome by the equitable repeal of that act, had it not been followed by others of a ſimilar, and not leſs pernicious conſequence. If the advice of one who is actuated by a love of juſtice, and an anxious concern for the proſperity of this kingdom, might be purſued, our pretenſions to an unconſtitutional authority over the colonies would ſoon be diſclaimed, and thoſe men only employed in the public ſervice, who from principle are its declared enemies. This would ſoon conciliate our unhappy differences, and revive our commerce; the colonies would then gratefully participate the common burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary act. This is a meaſure not only convenient, but neceſſary. The time will ſoon arrive, when from the inceſſant migration of foreigners to our colonies, and their rapid increaſe, other motives than force will be neceſſary to ſecure their dependance on this kingdom; and their love or hatred, notwithſtanding our preſent indifference, will then become an object of importance. *I am, Sir, yours, &c.*

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

WARSAW, Auguſt 24.

NOTWITHSTANDING the taking of Cracow, we are apprehenſive that the tranquility of the kingdom will not ſoon be reſtored; for beſides that the Haydamacks have committed freſh exceſſes by burning three towns, about 50 villages, and murdering 4 or 5000 people, among whom were great numbers of Jews, moſt of whom were burnt alive; ſome Confederacies are apprehended in Lithuania, where the highways are very dangerous.

Plczko, Auguſt 24. The peaſants of the Ukraine, who were accomplices in the firſt revolt, have been put in irons, and are ſentenced to work on the fortifications for life. Three hundred are to be ſent to Warſaw, one hundred to Lemberg, and the ſame number to Kaminieck, the laſt of which places is putting into a ſtate of defence.

Vienna, Auguſt 27. The laſt letters from Conſtantinople confirm the accounts before received, that the Porte was marching troops towards the frontiers of Ruſſia or Poland. It is poſſible that theſe troops may be intended only as an army of obſervation, on account of the diſturbances in Poland.

LONDON, *September* 1.

They write from Leghorn, that Gen. Paoli lately made a ſpeech to the Corſican Youth, to animate them to defend their country. "Every nation, ſaid he, which like our own has been zealous for its liberty, has experienced viciſſitudes which have immortalized its name. If, to maintain liberty, nothing was to be done but to deſire it, the whole world would certainly enjoy it. But this valuable jewel can only be acquired by a virtue and a courage that overcome all obſtacles. The condition and prerogatives of a free people, as they are ſo conſiderable that no juſt idea of them can be conveyed, are the aſtoniſhment and envy of the greateſt men. We are now at the moſt critical of epochas. If we do not withſtand the danger that threatens us, our reputation and liberty are at an end. In vain have we conſoled ourſelves with the thought of our own heroiſm; in vain have our anceſtors taken ſuch pains, and ſpilt their blood.----No! ye famous and magnanimous defenders, who have ſacrificed your lives to obtain and preſerve your liberty, fear not that you will be diſhonoured by your deſcendants. They have reſolved to tread the footſteps which you have marked."

Sept. 3. Letters from Rome adviſe, that the Pope has written with his own hand, to the Kings of France, Spain, and Sicily, on the ſubject of the preſent diſputes between his Holineſs and the Houſe of Bourbon; but that each of thoſe Courts had refuſed even to receive his letters, till ſuch time as the brief iſſued againſt the Duke of Parma ſhall be revoked.

They write from Baſſora, that the Engliſh have formed a deſign of ſeizing the iſle of Karec; the ſhips which they had on the Tigris are ſailed on this expedition. We are aſſued, that Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, has engaged to furniſh them with a body of 9000 men.

Sept. 15. A certain Lord, it is ſaid, will not quit the place he holds, without a very handſome equivalent in the way of penſion; and which demand is under conſideration. This, and numberleſs other inſtances, juſtly diſplay the patriotic principles of our great people in great offices; and the weakneſs of a ſtate, to admit of ſuch venal proceedings.

By a letter from Geneva we are informed, that, from the preſent aſpect of affairs, the differences there, which have for ſome time ſubſided, are expected to rekindle: If ſo, it is feared the conſequences will prove fatal.

Sept. 20. *A certain Lord, it is ſaid, who has lately gone abroad, propoſes to make a long ſtay, if not even to abide wholly in ſome foreign country, he having had reaſon to apprehend, that ſhould a war happen with any of the neighbouring ſtates, which at preſent ſeems unavoidable, it would blow up afreſh the embers of popular prejudice here, and probably bring on ſuch conſequences, as might have been more to be feared than deſired by him, had he remained in this kingdom.*

The conduct of a great Northern Potentate, equally known for the father of his people, and the greateſt hero of the age, is an example worthy applauſe and imitation, whoſe maxim is, whenever he ſuſpects the pacific diſpoſition of any of his neighbours, always to ſtrike firſt.---If this ſpirited behaviour was adopted by a certain great C---t, would it not be of more effectual ſervice, raiſe their reputation, and conſequently make them more reſpected, than idle remonſtrances. This noble advice was given ſome years ago by a then great C------r, as the beſt and moſt definitive method of fruſtrating the perfidious intentions of the C---t of S--n, but was over-ruled by the puſilanimous councils of thoſe, who afterwards confeſſed their error in oppoſing a meaſure, which, if followed, would certainly have been productive of the moſt ſalutary effects.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Oct. 3.

Extract of a letter from Mecklenburg, in North-Carolina, September 16, 1768.

"*Governor Tryon has been here in perſon, to command the Militia intended againſt the Orange county Regulators; but as the people had been informed of the intended expedition, there were not* 1000 *men under arms, altho' at other times they uſually muſtered* 17 *companies, or about* 1900 *men. When the review was over, the Governor produced an oath to be adminiſtered to all the men, the purport of which was, that "they would to the utmoſt of their power, ſupport and defend all the "laws of the province, that were not repugnant to the laws of Great-"Britain." This occaſioned a great murmuring among the men, and Captain James Hannah told his Excellency, that for his own part, he muſt decline taking the oath, as he knew, that ſince the Stamp-Act, other acts of as evil tendency, were daily making; that he was ready to ſupport every good law, but no conſideration ſhould prevail on him to diſtreſs his country; and that his commiſſion being, at preſent, rendered very diſagreeable to him, it was at his Excellency's ſervice, and he accordingly delivered it up. The men were ordered to remain on the field all night, under a fine of Five Pounds proclamation money; but as few of them took the oath, the reſt retired, every one to his own home, unanimouſly determined not to fight againſt their countrymen, eſpecially to enforce an oppreſſive act: So that the Governor ſet off for Saliſbury, attended by only a ſmall number of militia officers, as volunteers: It is imagined the militia in Dobbs county will do the ſame.*"

October 31. *According to the laſt accounts from our South weſtern ſettlements, the lenient meaſures formerly adopted by his Excellency the Governor, and ſince further continued by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, have had the moſt happy effects, peace and good order being now perfectly reſtored in thoſe parts, and the very appearance of tumult ſubſided,---but they obſerve, that the continuance of this temper will greatly depend upon a proper attention being paid to conſtitutional applications for redreſs of grievances, which, from the amiable diſpoſition of our Governor in chief, we have no room to doubt, will meet with all poſſible countenance from his Excellency.*

Yeſterday afternoon His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGUE, *Governor in chief, &c. of this province, returned, much recovered in his health, with his lady, from the Northward, having travelled all the way by land from Boſton, and was ſaluted by a diſcharge of the cannon here, and at Fort Johnſon, and the ringing of St. Michael's bells.*

Our letters from Dominica, dated the 11*th inſt. adviſe, that the French King's Edict had taken place in all his iſlands, the ports of Martinico having been ſhut up to all Engliſh veſſels on the* 1*ſt of Auguſt laſt, and thoſe of Guadaloupe and Marigalante, on the* 1*ſt inſtant; ſo that no Engliſh veſſel whatever is now ſuffered to enter any French port, except at St. Lucia, and the Mole at Cape Nichola, on Hiſpaniola.*

November 1. *We learn that John Stuart, Eſq; ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, has finiſhed the congreſs with the Cherokee Indians, having concluded the treaty ratifying the Boundary Line between their lands and the provinces of South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia; but they have put off marking the line behind Virginia till next ſpring; and that the ſuperintendant was ſoon to ſet out for Mr. Galphin's, at Silver-Bluff, in order to meet ſundry of the principal chiefs of the Creek Indians.*

BOSTON, November 2.

This Night Orders were, it is ſaid, read to the Officers, to hold the Troops in Readineſs againſt the Morrow, as a large Mob was then expected.

Nov. 3. *We can now account for the Orders of the laſt Night. This Morning Mr. Arodi Thayer, Marſhal of the Court of Admiralty for three Provinces, with a Hanger at his Side, came to the Houſe of John Hancock, Eſq; to ſerve him with a Precept for £ 9000 Sterling, and having arreſted his Perſon, demanded Bail for £ 3000 Sterling. Mr. Hancock offered him divers Eſtates to the Value thereof, which were abſolutely refuſed; he then made him an Offer of £ 3000 in Money, and afterwards of £ 9000, which were alſo refuſed; Mr. Thayer alledging that ſuch were his Directions. Mr. Hancock however having heard of the Orders and Expectations of laſt Evening, prudently determined to give Bail, as did five other Gentlemen arreſted for the ſame Sum, and on the ſame Account, from the like prudent Motives. Thus the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms not ſatisfied with the Seizing and Forfeiture of the Sloop Liberty, for a Non-Entry of a Part of her Cargoe of Madeira Wines, which before the American Revenue Acts were Duty free, have gone beyond every Thing of the Kind before heard of in America, in proſecuting the ſuppoſed Owner, and each Perſon they imagined concerned in unloading the Wines, for the Value of the whole Cargoe, and treble Damages.*

Nov. 5. *Laſt Evening the Guards were withdrawn from the Cellar of the Manufactory-Houſe, and Mr. Brown, and the other Manufacturers, are again permitted to purſue their ſeveral Buſineſſes; they have ſtill a right of Action for Damages againſt the Sheriff and other Treſpaſſers; and it may be remarked, that he is the firſt Civil Officer of the Province, who ever applied for the Aid of the King's Troops, and this before he had taken the previous Steps which the Law required.*

Nov. 10, *Monday laſt arrived here the Sultana Schooner, with Diſpatches for his Excellency the Governor, and for the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in North-America: But having had a long Paſſage, no late Intelligences by her: The Reports of additional Regiments, beſides thoſe which left Cork, the* 7*th of September, we can find no Grounds for: Certainly no authentic Advices of any ſuch came by the Sultana.*

This Morning arrived here ſeveral Tranſports from Cork, having on board Part of the 64*th and* 65*th Regiments, deſtined for this Place: The Remainder are not yet got in.*

Monday laſt arrived here the Magdalene armed Schooner, Captain Dundas, from Halifax.

We hear a Veſſel from Briſtol, belonging to New-London, was ſeized at Halifax, by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms there.

Nov. 14. Tueſday laſt arrived here Captain Jacob Parker, in 25 Days from the Bay of Bulls, Newfoundland, in whom came Paſſenger, Captain Robert Keele, who informs, he was Maſter of the Brig Diana, of St. Chriſtophers, and on the 15th of September, in the terrible Gale of Wind (which has already been mentioned in the Papers) was drove aſhore in that Port, the Veſſel and Part of the Cargoe loſt.---Eleven Sail of Veſſels were likewiſe drove aſhore at the ſame Time with Captain Keele, two of which loſt all their People but two.----It is ſaid 100 Sail of Top-ſail Veſſels, and others, were entirely loſt at different Parts round the Land, and near 500 Souls periſhed.---It was the greateſt Storm ever known there, and at the ſame Time there was a Shock of an Earthquake, which was ſenſibly felt by the People on Shore, who have alſo ſuffered greatly, by deſtroying the Flakes, &c.

A Letter from Mr. Agent DeBerdt, of the 26th of Auguſt, adviſes, that the Earl of Hilſborough had received the Letter addreſſed to him by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives in June laſt, relating to the Circular Letter of the former Houſe to the other Colonies; and that he aſſured Mr. DeBerdt, that he would lay the ſame before his Majeſty, together with every Circumſtance of Affairs in this Province.---By that Letter his Lordſhip muſt have been ſatisfied beyond all Poſſibility of Doubt, that the Province was groſly miſrepreſented---and *by WHOM.*

Yeſterday arrived here the Romney, with Commodore Hood, and Family, from Halifax. It is alſo ſaid, that Lord William Campbell is on board.

The 14th and 29th Regiments, with one of thoſe from Ireland, are to be quartered in the Town, and the other to be quartered at the Caſtle till the Spring, when it is ſaid, it is to be ſent to the principal Sea Port Towns in New-England.

The Fowey Man of War, from New-York to Halifax, which has been ſome Time miſſing, is put into Louiſbourgh.

The Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and the Gentlemen belonging to the Board, are now come up to Town, and the Board will be held as formerly at the Concert-Hall.

We hear that Captain Whiting, in a Veſſel belonging to Norwich, laden with Wines, was lately ſeized at Halifax, by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms there, and condemned.

It is now confidently reported, that the diſpatches by the Sultana, contain orders for eſtabliſhing the head quarters of both army and navy, in this town---and that four regiments are for the future to be kept in New-England.

That part of the 14th regiment, which ſince their arrival have been quartered in the Town-houſe, removed on Wedneſday laſt to the barracks.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

His Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of New-Jerſey, the Hon. Thomas Walker, Eſq; Commiſſioner from Virginia, with ſeveral other Gentlemen, returned here a few Days ago from Fort Stanwix, where they have been attending the Congreſs held by the Hon. Sir William Johnſon, Bart. with the Six United Nations, and their Tributaries.

We hear that about 3200 *Indians, from the different Tribes of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuſcororas, Coghnowagos, Onoghguagos, Tuteloes, Shawaneſe, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, Nanticokes, Conoys, Chugnuts, Scheras and Oriſcas, met Sir William Johnſon at Fort Stanwix, on the very important Buſineſs recommended by the King's Miniſters. And we have now the Pleaſure of aſſuring our Readers, that by his unwearied Application, Addreſs, and extraordinary Influence (which never appeared more conſpicuous than on this Occaſion) the Six Nations, and all their Tributaries, have granted a vaſt Extent of Country to his Majeſty, and to the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, and ſettled an advantageous Boundary-Line, between their Hunting Country, and this and the other Colonies to the Southward, as far as the Cherokee River; for which they received the moſt valuable Preſent in Goods and Dollars that was ever given at any Conference ſince the Settlement of America. An uncommon Sobriety and good Humour prevailed through all the numerous Indian Camps for above* 7 *Weeks, and the Sachems and Warriors departed from the Congreſs in a very happy Diſpoſition of Mind, from a firm Perſuaſion, that his Majeſty will gratify them in their juſt and reaſonable Expectations.-------It is therefore earneſtly to be hoped, that this grand Ceſſion and Boundary will be rightly improved, as they will undoubtedly ſecure the future Tranquility of theſe Colonies, and be productive of laſting commercial Advantages to them and Great-Britain.*

Nov. 21. We hear the Line of Boundaries agreed on at the above Congreſs, is to begin at the Mouth of the Cherokee or Hogotege River, where it empties into the River Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the South Side of the ſaid River to Kittanning, which is above Fort Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the neareſt Fork of the Weſt Branch of Saſquehanna; thence through the Allegheny Mountains, along the South Side of the ſaid Weſt Branch, till it comes oppoſite to the Mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton; thence acroſs the Weſt Branch, and along the South Side of that Creek, and along the North Side of Burnet's Hills to a Creek called Awandae; thence down the ſame to the Eaſt Branch of Saſquehanna, and acroſs the ſame, and up the Eaſt Side of the River Owegy; from thence Eaſt to Delaware River, and up that River to oppoſite where Tianaderha falls into Saſquehanna; thence to Tianaderha, and up the Weſt Side thereof, and the Weſt Side of its Weſt Branch to the Head thereof, and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek, where it empties into Wood Creek, at the Weſt End of the Carrying-Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending Eaſtward from every Part of the ſaid Line, as far as the Land formerly purchaſed, ſo as to comprehend the whole of the Land between the ſaid Line, and the purchaſed Lands or Settlements.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Letters from London mention, that Dr. FRANKLIN is indefatigable in his Endeavours to convince the Miniſtry of the Loyalty of the Colonies, and that a tender and motherly Behaviour on the Part of Britain, would go farther to ſupport her Authority with her American Children, than all her Forces by Sea and Land.

Captain Greenway, from Barbados, on the 12th Inſtant, in Lat. 37, Long. 70, ſpoke a Brig, Captain M'Neill, from Antigua for Virginia, 13 Days out, all well.

Captain M'Cartin, arrived here from Liverpool, on the 17th

Neat HAIR and common BLACK LEATHER TRUNKS, to be ſold at the *New Printing-Office,* oppoſite the *Jerſey-Market.*

of September, between Six and Seven o'Clock in the Evening, in Lat. 46 : 18, Long. 10 : 46, took on board 17 Men, and two Women, out of two Boats, that had, about 4 Hours before, left the Snow Keppel, belonging to, and bound for Providence, from London, Captain Savage, who informed, that the ſaid Snow ſprung a Leak about 24 Hours before they left her, which gained on them ſo faſt, there was no Poſſibility of keeping her above Water, and obliged them to take to their Boats. It was very fortunate for them that they met with Captain M'Cartin, as in all Probability they would not have ſurvived till next Morning, the Sea running high, and the Ship then under her reefed Courſes; the next Day he ſpoke a Brig from Liſbon for Dublin, when he put 4 of the Seamen on board her, the Captain, and the reſt of the People, he brought in with him.---On the 3d Inſtant, in Lat. 38, Long. 70, he ſpoke a Schooner from Salem for Hiſpaniola, 5 Days out; and on the 11th, in Lat. 39, he ſpoke a Ship, Captain Bull, from Rhode-Iſland for the Coaſt of Africa, two Days out, all well.

Captain Maſon, from South-Carolina, on the 11th Inſtant, in the Gulph Stream, ſaw 9 Bundles of Philadelphia Shingles floating along ſide.

☞ The *public* COMMENCEMENT, for Degrees in the Arts, will be held in the *College-Hall* of this City, on Tueſday next. The Doors will be opened at Nine o'Clock; and the whole Buſineſs finiſhed in the Forenoon.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Craig, Rogerſon, Breden, and Skinner, at Antigua; Devonſhire, in Georgia; and Captain Mullowney, at Halifax.

At Antigua. Captains Williams, Degge, Sweney, Keeble, Ratſey, M'Kerrall, and Campbell, from Virginia; Barons, from New-York; Evans, from Rhode-Iſland; Biſhop, Holberton, and Whitney, from New-Haven; and the Captains Greenough, Fernald, and Lindſay, from Piſcataqua.

At Charleſtown, South-Carolina. Captains Hunt and Schermerhorn, from New-York; Shepherdſon, from Rhode-Iſland; and Captains Proctor, and Gray, from Boſton.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 15s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 6d. Ship Bread 16s. Middling Ditto 22s. to 24s.. White Ditto 29 to 30s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 55s. Pork 90s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 5d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 30 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 45 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 3s. 10d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 18d. Flax-ſeed 4s. 6d. to 5s. Bar Iron 23 l. Pig Iron 8l. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Hetty, P. Oſborne, from London. Snow Sally, H. Robinſon, Liſbon. Sloop Speedwell, A. Dyer, and Sloop Patience, W. Ward, North-Carolina. Brig Lydia, J. Wanton, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Endeavour, E. Joyne, Virginia. Sloop Three Friends, N. Cooper, Grenades. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, New-York. Brig St. George, R. Jenkins, Piſcataqua. Sloop Uſhant, Z. Coffin, and Sloop Kingſton, S. Coffin, Boſton. Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, Newfoundland. Brig Sally, J. M'Cartin, Liverpool. Prig Peggy, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Ship King George, J. Langley, Jamaica. Ship Ann and Dorothy, W. Greenway, Barbados. Schooner Titus, J. Cuſack, and Brig Dolphin, J. Harper, St. Martins. Schooner Polly, T. Bacon, Salem, N. E. Ship Hamilton, R. Porter, Cowes. Schooner Experiment, R. Richardſon, Halifax. Sloop Peggy, T. Eaſtwick, from St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Rachel, J. Cox, for Grenades. Ship Dolphin, Q. Leitch, Nevis. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, N. Carolina. Schooner John and Phœbe, C. Cardiff, St. Auguſtine. Ship Friendſhip, W. M'Culloch, Londonderry. Brig Harmony, T. Rodgers, and Brig Hetty, P. Oſborne, Liſbon. Sloop Uſhant, Z. Coffin, for Nantucket.*

CLEARED. *Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bridges, to Georgia. Brig Juliana, S. Nuttle, and Brig Grace, J. Livingſton, Liſbon. Sloop Betſy, D. Snow, and Sloop Hannah, W. Sweetſer, Boſton. Snow Pleaſants, J. Sturdivant, and Schooner Old Plantation, S. Waterfield, Virginia. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Sloop Elizabeth, J. Cunningham, and Sloop Greyhound, G. Turner, N. Carolina. Sloop Rebecca, J. Fiſher, Tortola. Ship Hope, J. Roſs, Brig Eagle, M. Miller, and Brig Elizabeth, C. Weſt, Jamaica. Snow Anna, J. Ruſſell, Briſtol. Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Cadiz. Snow Earl of Chatham, G. Woolſey, Dublin. Brig Abigail, J. Guitton, Barbados. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, to New-York.*

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Anniverſary Meeting, at Mr. *Davenport*'s Tavern, at the Sign of the *Bunch of Grapes*, in *Third-ſtreet*, on *Wedneſday*, the 30th of *November* inſtant, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening.

DAVID SPROAT, *Secretary*.

SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS, Beaver Coatings, Kerſeys, and Second Cloths, with ſuitable Trimmings, freſh imported, to be ſold by FRANCIS HOPKINSON, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the City-Vendue-Store.

Alſo beſt HYSON TEA, at 28s. per Pound.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of George Bartholomew, late of Southwark (Innholder) deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcribers; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted, by MARY BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix, and WILLIAM ASHBRIDGE, Executor. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On Thurſday, the Firſt of December, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with all its appurtenances and improvements, part of the eſtate of John Meaſe, deceaſed, ſituate on Society-Hill, near the ſouth end of this city, about 128 feet front on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and extending by a ſlope into the river Delaware, where its eaſt front is upwards of 130 feet. The great extent of this lot on the river alone renders it peculiarly valuable, as it is capable of being converted to moſt kinds of buſineſs, or of being ſubdivided and lett out as a purchaſer may chooſe, for which purpoſe the ſundry valuable improvements on it, are alſo well adapted. They conſiſt of a commodious two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, adjoining which is a range of good ſtone ſtores, two ſtory high; alſo another ſingle brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtory high, a large ſtone bake-houſe, 3 ſtory high (lately occupied by Nathaniel Galt) a large ſtone ſtore, capable of containing 60 hogſheads, with a good loft over it; there is alſo a good ſtone kitchen, belonging to the laſt mentioned dwelling-houſe, a large lumber yard, and cooper's ſhop, built of ſtone, with ſundry other improvements, not thought neceſſary to be enumerated, as no doubt every purchaſer will view the premiſes, and judge for himſelf. It is thought, by good judges, the improvements and buildings on this lot, could not be made under 3000 l. The premiſes are now clear, and may be entered on immediately. Three months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half, free of intereſt.

N. B. If not ſold, the premiſes will be lett for a term of years, by the executors.

STRAYED away or STOLEN, the beginning of October laſt, out of a paſture in Southwark, belonging to the Swedes Congregation, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, with a large blaze in his forehead, about 14 hands and a half high, 8 years old next ſpring, with two white ſpots on his back, which came by a ſaddle gall, and at the time he was firſt miſſed, the off ſpot was newly galled. Whoever will bring the ſaid HORSE to Jacob Bankſon, in Chriſtian-ſtreet (Southwark) ſhall receive a reward of Thirty Shillings. JACOB BANKSON. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On the 6th Day of December next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of THOMAS WHITTON, deceaſed, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County,

HORSES, Cows, Sheep, Swine, Wheat and Rye in the Ground, Indian Corn; ſundry Houſhold Goods, and Huſbandry Utenſils. Any Perſon buying to the Value of Twenty Shillings, or upwards, may have ſix Months Credit, giving Security if required; for all Sums under, ready Money is expected, by ROBERT WHITTON, RICHARD WHITTON, Executors.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to make them known to the above Subſcribers; who have a healthy young NEGROE GIRL to diſpoſe of. §

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a paſture in the borough of Wilmington, the 19th of October laſt, a pale coloured cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, with a white mane and tail, the mane hangs on the off ſide, and the tail middling long, about 14 hands high, a few white hairs in his forehead, ſhod before, paces and trots, about 6 years old, and ſtrong made. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward; and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Three Pounds for both, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH WAY. ¶

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the premiſes, in Germantown, on Saturday, the 3d day of December next, at 10 o'clock,

SIX ſeveral tracts or lots of land, all ſituate in ſaid Germantown. The one of them, whereon the owner now lives, is fronting Germantown main ſtreet, being near the Market place, containing above two acres, on which is a large two ſtory ſtone houſe (being the noted tavern, known by the ſign of the King of Pruſſia) and a large barn, ſtabling, and other buildings, are erected; with a fine thriving orchard, and other conveniences, on the ſame. Four of the ſaid lots, each containing about one acre and a quarter, and each having 214 and a half feet front on the ſtreet, leading from the Germantown market place to Schuylkill Falls, are ſituate oppoſite Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's country ſeat, and to the Union School, and are a fine high and pleaſant ſituation either for a country ſeat, or other improvements. The 6th of the ſaid lots, containing 4 acres, joining to John Johnſon's, and Peter Leibert's lands, is ſituate in the ſaid Germantown adjacent ſide land, being very good for corn, or paſture ground, and is all in good fence; great part of the purchaſe money, in order to make the payments eaſy, will be left ſtanding, as a groundrent on the premiſes, with the privilege of purchaſing it off at any time. Further information, and due attendance, will at any time, as well before as at the day of ſale and place aforeſaid, be given by JACOB COLEMAN.

N. B. Said Jacob Coleman keeps a hemp mill, where all perſons applying to him, may get their hemp dreſſed, and ordered in the beſt manner, at reaſonable rates. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 3d of November inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Jeremiah Hairliky, by trade a taylor, has much of the brogue on his tongue, about 5 feet 7 inches high, full face, is much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair ſhort hair, an impudent look, and red complexion; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, about halfworn, with blue lining, a jacket and breeches of the ſame, check ſhirt, brown ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes, with buckles, and a new felt hat; he is a good ſcholar, and probably may forge a paſs; he was lately imported from Cork on board Captain Caton. Said ſervant was conveyed away from Lancaſter by one Robert Thomas, a blackſmith, who ſerved his time with David Coarſe, in Newton, upon Cheſter, in Kent county, Maryland; is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has fair hair tied behind, full eyes, pale complexion, and thin viſage; had on a black coat about halfworn, ſtriped jacket, buckſkin breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, white ſhirt, and a pair of pumps. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry either of them off at their peril. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Thomas, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward; and whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE M'DOWELL. †

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Hanover townſhip, Burlington county, has to diſpoſe of, a likely NEGROE BOY, about 14 years old, has had the ſmall pox, and has been brought up to farming buſineſs.

† THOMAS EMLAY.

Somerſet County, Maryland, November 7, 1768.

FOUR POUNDS Reward

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN SULLIVANE, lately imported from Cork by Mr. Littleton Dennis; the ſaid John Sullivane hath been run away about two weeks; he had on when he abſconded, an upper blue jacket, and an under ſpotted ditto, a check ſhirt, black pluſh breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings, and a new coarſe hat; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, well built, of a fair complexion, and has ſtraight ſhort white hair: A perſon anſwering this deſcription was ſeen near Duck-creek, under the name of John Neel or Oneel, enquiring for Philadelphia; but as there is a perſon of the name of Sullivane at the head of Bohemia, to whom I ſuppoſe him related, it is not improbable he may have ſteered that way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall (if taken in Maryland) receive a reward of Forty Shillings, if in Pennſylvania, the above reward of Four Pounds, paid by

ISAAC HANDY.

Eaſton, Northampton County, Nov. 7, 1768.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, yeſterday, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, a certain man, who calls himſelf JOSEPH WHITTNY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, with a ſcar on his right cheek, and one on his right arm; he has alſo a large rupture; ſays that he lately run away from a man of war at Boſton, but will not tell the name of the commander, nor the ſhip's name. His dreſs is but very poor. Whoever has any right to this man, is deſired to come and take him away, paying charges, on or before the 20th of December, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by

¶ JACOB BACHMAN, Goaler.

Eaſton, Northampton County, October 7, 1768.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant man, a certain perſon, who calls himſelf JOSEPH TAYLOR, ſays he came from Norfolk, in Old England, about 7 years ago, is marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when committed, a dark grey ſailor jacket, with ſleeves, light coloured under jacket, tow trowſers, blue and white mixed ſtockings, good ſhoes, with braſs buckles; ſays he came laſt from Iſaac Cayte, about 5 miles from Philadelphia, on Lancaſter road; but, about 6 years ago, he lived with Richard Farry, on Black River, Eaſt New-Jerſey. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the ſame, by

¶ JACOB BACHMAN, Goaler.

N. B. HUGH JONES, who was committed here before, is now recovered again; his maſter is deſired to take him away, and pay charges, according to law.

A GOOD COOK, who can be well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printers hereof.

To OWNERS, MASTERS, *and* PILOTS *of Shipping.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that veſſels may lie ſecure from the injury of the ice, at the upper ſide of the lower Peir at Cheſter, between the Sluice and the end thereof, in 14 feet water, at low tide, and the bottom is mud. Wharffage this year will be free. And if any veſſel will diſcharge her ballaſt in the wharff, ſatisfaction will be made for it, by

FRANCIS RICHARDSON.

Lately imported, and to be ſold at reaſonable rates, by Francis Richardſon, at the corner of Lætitia Court, in Market-ſtreet, an aſſortment of European and India GOODS. A diſcount of 6 per cent. will be made for prompt payment. ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Mebbin, in Londonderry townſhip, Lancaſter county, in May 1767, a dark bay HORSE, with a ſlit in the tip of the near ear, and the near hind foot white, a natural trotter, and about 7 years of age, without any brand. Likewiſe came to the houſe of John Miers, of ſaid townſhip, in July laſt, a brown ſpeckled STEER, branded on the near horn MB, about 4 years old; both now in the poſſeſſion of John Campbell, overſeer of the poor for ſaid townſhip. Any perſon coming, and proving their property, and paying charges, ſhall have them again; if not, they ſhall be dealt with as the law directs, by me JOHN CAMPBELL. †

RUN away, on the 17th of this inſtant November, from JARED GRAHAM, in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſervant girl, named AGNES MACKEY, is pock marked, and has a long noſe; ſhe had on a linſey ſtriped bed gown, linſey petticoat, and new ſhoes, with low leather heels; ſhe can neither read nor write. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, or ſecures her in any goal in this province, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive Six Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ JARED GRAHAM.

STRAYED from JAMES BLACK, living in Kent county, Maryland, a brown HORSE, a natural pacer, with a ſtar in his forehead, his mane hangs down the off ſide, old ſhod when he went away, and near 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, and either brings him to Mr. William Carſon's, at the Harp and Crown, in Philadelphia, or Robert Evans, near the Head of Elk, or to ſaid James Black's houſe, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by either of the abovenamed perſons. †

CAME to this country, about three or four years ago, by the beſt account, one WILLIAM FLOYD, of Birmingham, a maſon by trade, ſon of John Floyd, late of Staffordſhire, in England; theſe are to inform ſaid William, that he has a ſiſter living at Mr. Almoney's, in Gunpowder Barrens, who was married to William Billings, of Open Park, in England. If the ſaid William Floyd will apply to Mr. Slade, tavern-keeper, in My-Lady's Manor, in Baltimore county, he will direct him where ſhe lives. † 6 W.

Philadelphia Land Office, October 11, 1768.

THE Governor and Secretary, will both be abſent on public Buſineſs, the laſt Monday in this Month, and therefore the Cauſes in the Land Office, which are appointed for hearing on that Day, will be put off till the ſecond Monday in December next, when the Parties are deſired to attend.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land Office.

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley, takes leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has now imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from one of the firſt Houſes in London,

A NEAT and general Aſſortment of Drugs, chemical and galenical Medicines; alſo thoſe Kinds of Patent Medicines, that are moſt in Uſe, and many other Articles, too tedious to recite. All which he propoſes to ſell at a moderate Price.

N. B. Family Receipts or medicines carefully made up. Tf.

RUN away, the 8th of laſt September, from the ſubſcriber, in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM READ, but calls himſelf THOMSON; he is about 25 years old, and is 5 feet high, wears his own black hair, and has a great ſtoppage in his ſpeech; he wore a light coloured fly coat, lined with lincey, and no jacket under it, a pair of ſtriped ticken trowſers, an old raccoon hat, a tanned ſheepſkin apron, a pair of old ſhoes, and 3 or 4 indifferent ſhirts. He went off with my Negroe, who is now taken up; and who tells me that the above ſervant, though he is a good waggon-maker, pretends to be a ſhoe-maker. The Negroe parted from him at the ſign of the Bull in Cheſter county. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant properly, ſhall have the reward of Three Pounds, paid by JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

Likewiſe run off from me, laſt July, BETTY DAWSON, of a tawny complexion, was bought out of Philadelphia goal, is very fat, wears long fair hair, and was ſeen on Society-Hill; whoever ſecures her for me, ſhall have Forty Shillings.------- Auguſt 1767, JOHN MILLEGAN, but calls himſelf MONTGOMERY, run off from me; he is a butcher, and wrought at Blackbird, in New-Caſtle county; whoever ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive Three Pounds.

7s. 6d. ‡ tf. JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the CLERK's OFFICE, where Application ſhould be firſt made, for INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, is now kept on the South Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the third Houſe below Third-ſtreet, where thoſe deſirous to inſure, may apply to JOHN LANGDALE, who will give due Attendance in the Office.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next enſuing the date hereof, by the ſubſcribers, executrix and executor of the laſt will and teſtament of Joſhua Bond, late of Baltimore county, Maryland, deceaſed, and purſuant thereto, for caſh or ſhort credit, on giving ſecurity, if required,

A GOOD new merchant and griſt mill double geared, which are compleatly finiſhed, with two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths, and hoiſting gears, all going by water. A good new framed ſaw-mill, well covered, and running gears in good repair. The ſaid mills are built on an approved part of a never failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Winter's Run; and they being but about 6 miles from Buſh-river Landing, and 7 from Joppa, in ſaid county, in a populous neighbourhood, renders the griſt-mill extraordinary well ſituated for getting grain for either merchant or country griſt, and the ſaw-mill to have conſtant employ, there being always a great demand for plank of all ſorts. There is alſo to be ſold with ſaid mills, 30 or 40 acres of good land, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and great part may (with little expence) be made good meadow.

All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the aforeſaid Joſhua Bond, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, regularly proved, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and by ſo doing they will prevent trouble (that muſt enſue from their non-payment) to themſelves, as well as to ANN BOND, Executrix, and WILLIAM BOND, Executor. ¶ 8 W.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

A Black ſhagreened caſe Pinchbeck WATCH, with a ſilver chain, the maker's name BRENTWOOD, London, No. 936, was taken out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, by a perſon aſſuming the name of the owner. Whoever can give information of the ſame, ſo as the offender may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, from ¶ JOHN WOOD.

CLOCKS,

CHEAP as can be imported from England, warranted good, are made and ſold by JOHN WOOD, clock and watch-maker, at the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. ¶ 8 W.

to vindicate Dr. Chandler from a charge which the Doctor himſelf has honeſtly confeſſed, and can prevail on the public to liſten to ſuch egregious trifling with the debate, he is welcome to try his hand at the buſineſs a ſecond time.

The Anatomiſt, after he has worn out the patience of his readers in his northern expedition, where, *Quixote* like, he has been fighting with windmills, hobgoblins, gorgons, chimeras and hydras, has at length returned to the place of beginning, without having advanced a ſtep in the debate about importing into the colonies that precious commodity, an American Epiſcopate. But to make an atonement for his long and tireſome introduction, he now propoſes, without any farther ceremony or circumlocution, to fall upon the Centinel without remorſe, and cut him up, whether living or dead, with all that inhumanity, which his art requires. But ſtill, as if he was unwilling to undertake the diſagreeable office, he begins to make excuſes, that he cannot underſtand the Centinel's arguments, or reduce them into any kind of form or connection; and, indeed, he ſuſpects there is ſcarce any thing in his papers that wears the ſemblance of an argument. Some men are ſo blind as not to ſee the force of an argument, from the prejudice of education, and others from a natural defect in their intellects; but, without determining which of theſe may be the caſe with the Anatomiſt, we ſhall endeavour to give him all the aſſiſtance that we can, to encourage him to proceed in the work he has undertaken, and, from time to time, will hold out to his view the arguments we have uſed againſt the eſtabliſhment of Biſhops in America, until he has tried his matchleſs proweſs upon them.

But as the Anatomiſt has ſeen proper to begin with an obſervation picked out of the Centinel's 18th number, we ſhall attend him there at preſent, and examine what he has ſaid to ſhew its weakneſs. The Centinel, in that paper, charges Dr. Chandler with a diſingenuous attempt to gild the diſagreeable pill, by amuſing the laity of his own communion with the inconſiſtent hopes of an exemption from the authority and juriſdiction of the new created Biſhop. Dr. Chandler has ſaid (page 95) that "the American Biſhops are to have no authority, nor indeed to exerciſe any diſcipline over their own people, the Clergy excepted." The Centinel endeavoured kindly to undeceive the people, and to let them know that it was a vain inconſiſtent hope, with which they were flattered, "that a Biſhop ſhould have no authority to exerciſe diſcipline over his own people, was inconſiſtent with the known ſentiments of the Church of England, and of every other Chriſtian Church in the world, and a mere novel invention, without any parallel in hiſtory, either ſacred or profane, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of a church on earth." Both theſe aſſertions the Anatomiſt has ventured to deny. My veracity to his upon the proof. He has condeſcended to mention only the Church of England, as denying that the officers of it have any ſuch power eſſential to their office. He ſays, "that it is no doctrine of our Church, as the Centinel would aſſert, that they hold it inſeparable from their office, and immediately of CHRIST. This proud boaſt is indeed made by Independents and Preſbyterians, though they have never yet produced their charter†". Pray, Sir, does not your Church yearly, in the commination before Lent, ſolemnly confeſs before GOD your want of that godly diſcipline, which prevailed in the pureſt ages of the Church, antecedent to any human eſtabliſhments? And as to the charter of the Miniſters in the Chriſtian Churches, you may find it recorded, Acts xx, 28, and in the Epiſtles to Timothy and Titus. To ſay that a Chriſtian Miniſter has no power to govern the laity of the Church over which he preſides, is a bold and groundleſs aſſertion; and I challenge the Anatomiſt to produce a ſingle writer on Church government, either in the Epiſcopal or Preſbyterian Churches, beſides himſelf, who has denied the authority of Chriſtian Biſhops to govern the people of their charge, independent of all ſtate appointments and civil eſtabliſhments whatſoever, but derived to them immediately from JESUS CHRIST, the only head of the Church. What a ſcandalous evaſion then is it for him to quote his Civilian Burn, to prove that the Engliſh Biſhops derived juriſdiction over the laity in *certain caſes*, by the laws of the kingdom? Could the Anatomiſt perſuade himſelf, that the conſequence would follow from ſuch premiſes, that they had no power to exerciſe diſcipline over the laity in other matters derived to them from CHRIST? Which was the thing he undertook to prove, in order to invalidate my aſſertion. For the Centinel, in the place in queſtion, talks of no juriſdiction or authority over the laity, but what exiſted in the three firſt centuries, and what every Biſhop or Preſbyter had, as eſſential to his office as a paſtor.

This is the authority and diſcipline which is derived from Chriſt, that is ruined by your oppreſſive Teſt Act in England; this is the diſcipline the Church of England is conſtantly lamenting the want of, without attempting to reſtore it; this is the diſcipline which Dr. Chandler ſays is not to be reſtored under the new American Epiſcopate; and this is the diſcipline from which the laity of your communion are promiſed an exemption, to make the diſagreeable doſe they are about to ſwallow more palatable. And this doubtleſs is the juriſdiction, for the exerciſe of which the Anatomiſt ſays, "the eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland has never yet produced their charter;" for he certainly could not mean a different juriſdiction with which they are inveſted, as an eſtabliſhment by the laws of the kingdom. What then has the Anatomiſt ſaid to relieve Dr. Chandler, and his brethren, from the charge we have brought againſt him, for impoſing upon the people with the vain hope of an exemption from the authority and juriſdiction of his new Biſhop? An exemption never before heard of in any Chriſtian Church, and inconſiſtent with the known ſentiments of the Church of England, as well as of every other Church in the world. If the Anatomiſt will take the trouble of reviewing his argument on this head, he will find that the Centinel has been perfectly conſiſtent with himſelf; and that the Anatomiſt has, either through inattention or deſign, groſly miſrepreſented the Centinel, when he ſays, that Writer contends, "that it is impoſſible for the Epiſcopal Miſſionaries in the Colonies, to have ſuch primitive Biſhops (as were in the firſt ages of the Church) becauſe contradictory to the known ſentiments of the Church of England, and of every other ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity*." The Centinel never ſaid ſuch a thing, never contended for ſuch a thing, either explicitly or implicitly. It is therefore hoped that the Anatomiſt will attempt to do juſtice to his own character, either by a candid acknowledgment, that he has miſrepreſented the Centinel, or by proving what he has aſſerted. Nay, ſo far is the Centinel from contending for ſuch a thing, that he contends that all your Miſſionaries are ſuch primitive Biſhops as were in the firſt three centuries, that he has not, in the paſſage referred to, ſaid a ſingle word about ſuch a juriſdiction of Biſhops, as he in other papers juſtly complains of, as dangerous to the civil and religious rights of mankind, but only that Dr. Chandler was much to be blamed for endeavouring to impoſe on the Laity of his own Church, by giving them the inconſiſtent hopes of an exemption from ſuch a juriſdiction of Biſhops over them, as was eſſential to their office, and allowed to be ſo, by every Chriſtian Church in the world. This was the juriſdiction and diſcipline that Dr. Chandler, whom the Centinel was anſwering, ſpoke of, in the paſſages quoted from his Appeal. A litle attention and candour, Mr. Anatomiſt, would have ſaved you the labour of compoſing your 9th, 10th and 11th numbers, or at leaſt a very conſiderable part of them. However there are two excellent conceſſions in theſe papers, which we hope you will not forget, viz. "That in the three firſt centuries, the Biſhops had no juriſdiction over the Laity, different from what every Preſbyter had, as eſſential to his office as a paſtor †." And that neither Timothy nor Titus were Dioceſan Biſhops, but Biſhops at large; nay, that there were no Dioceſan Biſhops originally, till, in proceſs of time, "for greater conveniency and regularity, different Biſhops became fixed to different diſtricts ‡;" although you had juſt before, in the ſame paper, ſettled his Grace Lord Biſhop Timothy in the Dioceſe of Epheſus, and Lord Biſhop Titus in that of Crete. But leſt you ſhould be called upon to vindicate theſe good Biſhops, from the ſcandalous crime of non-reſidency (of which you know they were as notoriouſly guilty as any Biſhops in England) you have ſtripped them of the Dioceſes, which you had, to ſerve a turn, juſt before given them, and turned them out at large, to govern in the Church in general.

The ableſt advocates for Epiſcopacy, ſuch as Bret, Hoadley, &c. freely acknowledge that Biſhops and Preſbyters, in the New-Teſtament, are ſynonimous terms. And it is well known, that they were inveſted with power by a ſcripture charter, to take heed to themſelves, and to their flock, over which the Holy Ghoſt made them Biſhops. And all that are acquainted with the Fathers, or a ſtate of the primitive Church, know well that there were no pluralities in thoſe days, nor had the Biſhops in thoſe days, an overſight of more than the people that received the ſacrament together in one place, and attended public worſhip in one houſe, and Preſbyterian Paſtors or Biſhops, as the Anatomiſt confeſſes them to be, were the New-Teſtament primitive Biſhops. The primitive Church exerciſed a ſtrict diſcipline, and took a ſpecial care of the morals of their people, by the powers given their paſtors by Jeſus Chriſt, but fines and impriſonments, and penal laws, were left to Dioceſan Epiſcopacy, and to Church zealots, ſuch as Parker, Whitgift, Laud, and others of their ſtamp.

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† *Anat.* No. 9.   * *Ibid*, No. 10.

† *Anat.* No. 9.   ‡ *Ibid.* No. 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Creditors of RICHARD READING, late of Amwell, in New-Jerſey, are earneſtly requeſted to furniſh the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees in Truſt for the Uſe of ſaid Creditors, with their Accompts legally proved, in order that the firſt Dividend may be ſtruck, by JOHN COX, and THOMAS PRYOR, junior, acting Aſſignees. T.b.c.5.W.

For GLASGOW,
The BRIGANTINE
PEGGY,
ROBERT SPEIR,
COMMANDER,

HAVING greateſt Part of her Cargoe already engaged, and will ſail with all convenient Diſpatch. She is a fine ſtout Veſſel, well found, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the ſaid Maſter on board, at Mr. Maſon's Wharff, WILLIAM SEMPLE, or DAVID SPROAT, and Company.

WHEREAS a man attempted to break into my houſe, at the ſign of the Ship in Ordinary, on Second-ſtreet road, above the Barracks, on the night of the 3d of November, and when detected, ſaid he was a ſerjeant in the 34th regiment, in conſequence of which, I did ſay to certain people, that a ſerjeant of the ſaid regiment had made ſuch an attempt; but as I am now convinced it was none of them, I do in this public manner retract whatever I may have ſaid, tending to injure their characters, as being groundleſs, and without foundation. ‡

Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1768. WILLIAM POTTS.

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, 21 years of age, has had the ſmal pox, is very handy in a houſe, waiting at table, &c. he underſtands well the taking care of horſes, or driving a team, and with a little tutoring would make a good coachman; he is alſo a very good ſecond hand in a bake-houſe. A purchaſer may have ſix or twelve months credit, allowing intereſt, or one half ſtore goods and the other half caſh, preſent pay. On applying to the Printers hereof, any perſon may be informed where his maſter may be ſpoke with, and the Negroe be ſeen. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of choice woodland, chiefly hickory, containing near 100 acres, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, and bounded on Haverford and Lancaſter roads, little more than one mile from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill; there are ſeveral very fine ſprings, and runs of water running through it, and may readily be made a few acres of good meadow; it will be ſold the whole together, or in ſuch lots as may beſt ſuit the buyer; the terms of payment will be made very eaſy. For further particulars apply to HENRY LISLE, at his houſe, in Philadelphia, juſt below Second-ſtreet bridge.

To be LETT on groundrent for ever, by ſaid LISLE, 24 lots, of ſundry dimenſions, part on Eighth-ſtreet, continued about 300 feet to the Southward of South or Cedar-ſtreet, and part on a 50 feet ſtreet, leading weſtward from Southwark. A plan may be ſeen, by applying as above. 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 200 acres, half a mile from the town of Newark, in New-Caſtle county, its ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, about one half of the land cleared, 12 acres of timothy meadow, and 5 more may be made, there is 2 good orchards, the one an old one, the other young, a good dwelling-houſe, with a barn and ſtable. It will be ſold either whole, or 150 acres with the improvements, which might well ſuit a tradeſman. For title and terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Newark.

Alſo to be LETT, the houſe and 40 acres of good land, 20 of which is good timothy and clover meadow, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, in the town of Newark; it is a well frequented tavern, and is a large and convenient houſe for that purpoſe. There are held in ſaid town, two fairs every year. The premiſes will be lett for a term of years, enquire of

† EBENEZER HOWELL, Inn-keeper.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday, the third day of December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A SMALL STONE HOUSE, and about 9 acres of land, all cleared, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, about 9 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading to Buſſeltown. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, where due attendance will be given, by ROBERT ELLIS, and MARTIN ASHTON. †

CAME to the plantation of NATHAN WHITMAN, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the latter end of October laſt, a black HORSE, 14 hands high, ſhod before, with a white ſpot on his belly. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ||

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, who has been in this country 5 years; had on, when he went away, a broadcloth coat, of a dark colour, bound on the breaſt, a cut ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſtrings acroſs, buckſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, old pumps, one pieced on the toe, and a fine hat, not much worn; he is pale faced, has lightiſh hair, cut before. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT MAXWELL. ‡

Philadelphia, November 9, 1768.

STRAYED or STOLEN, ſome time laſt week, from Greenwich-iſland, TWO HORSES: One a dark bay, 14 hands and 3 inches high, with a bob-tail, paces ſome, trots and canters well, and very gay, is 5 years old, and ſhod all round. The other a brown, with grey hair about his head and neck, has a ſhort ſwitch tail, 15 hands and 1 inch high, about 7 or 8 years old, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid HORSES, and brings them to Jacob Hiltzheimer's ſtables, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, if ſtolen, and the THIEF ſecured, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for each horſe; if ſtrayed, Thirty Shillings for each.

† JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-nantmel townſhip, Cheſter county, about the middle of May laſt, a ſmall trotting MARE, about 13 hands high, about 7 years old, with ſome white in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

† JANE GRAHAM.

Cocolico townſhip, Lancaſter county, Nov. 17, 1768.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about a year ago, a bay MARE, about 4 years old, about 11 or 12 hands high, marked on her off ſhoulder with 2 letters, one of them G, and the other is not legible. The owner is deſired to come, pay coſt, and take her away. PETER BRICKER †

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, Nov. 14, 1768.

ALL perſons, who have demands againſt the eſtate of Henry Comly, junior, late of the aforeſaid townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers as ſoon as poſſible; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and as attendance will be given at the late dwelling-houſe of the aforeſaid deceaſed, on the 10th day of December next, all thoſe neglecting to ſettle and diſcharge the demands of the eſtate againſt them, on or before that day, may expect no delay of proſecution will be given, by RACHEL COMLY, and HENRY COMLY, Adminiſtrat. ||

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 24th day of November, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, brick kitchen, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 3 inches, and continuing the ſame breadth eaſtward, as far as the back wall of Nicholas Weaver's meſſuage, and then narrowing on the ſouth-ſide to 19 feet 11 inches, and continuing that breadth to the end of the ſaid lot; the whole depth of the ſaid lot being 49 feet; bounded ſouthward with Nicholas Weaver's lot, weſtward with Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward and eaſtward with Joſeph Fox's ground.

Alſo a certain 3 ſtory brick meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth 85 feet; bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with William Vaugh's meſſuage and lot, and eaſtward with Michael Hillegas's ground; ſubject to the full reſidue and remainder of the yearly rent of Four Pounds, Eight Shillings Sterling, after deducting Five Pounds Eight Shillings Pennſylvania currency, payable to the purchaſer out of two adjacent lots; which ſaid 3 lots were formerly one large lot, late the eſtate of Andrew Breakle deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on Monday, the 28th day of this inſtant November, at one o'clock, at Robert Moulder's tavern, in Marcus-Hook, in Cheſter county, will be ſold by vendue, a meſſuage or tenement, plantation, and tract or parcel of good land thereunto belonging, containing about 80 acres, be it more or leſs, ſituate in Lower-Chicheſter, alias Marcus-Hook, in the ſaid county, bounded by lands of Joſeph Moulder, John Cloud, other land of the ſaid Robert Moulder, by the antient courſes of Marcus-Hook creek, and by Delaware river; the major part of the land is exceeding good, and has a conſiderable quantity of good drained meadow thereon, and an orchard of about 300 apple trees in their prime, moſtly houſe apples; it may juſtly be ſaid to be a valuable piece of land. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a pair of good working oxen, horſes, cattle, and a variety of houſhold furniture; all late the eſtate and effects of ſaid Moulder; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks County, Nov. 8, 1768.

BY virtue of two writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 26th inſtant, on the premiſes, 69 acres of land, bounded by lands of Benjamin Harvey, and others, in Upper Makefield townſhip, 60 of which are ſubject to a mortgage of Two Hundred Pounds, to be paid at the death of Eſther Clift, late the property of George Clift; taken in execution by William Buckman, late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

N. B. Thoſe that have bought goods, and are indebted for fees, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe whoſe goods and lands are under execution, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with William Buckman, late Sheriff, as it will be diſagreeable to ſell the ſame. ¶

Newtown, Bucks County, Nov. 8, 1768.

BY virtue of two writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, the 30th inſtant, a plantation, containing 60 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, on which there is a good frame houſe and barn, a well accuſtomed tavern and ferry, known by the name of Coryell's Ferry; late the property of John Coryell, taken in execution by the late Sheriff, and to be ſold by JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff. ¶

ON the 30th of this inſt. November, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Brewery, in Sixth-ſtreet, all the brewing utenſils, belonging to HUMPHREY ROBINSON and Company, conſiſting of iron and wood bound hogſheads, barrels, half barrels, hair cloths, &c. &c. &c.

As the Partnerſhip of this Company is diſſolved, it is earneſtly deſired that all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid company, whether by bond, note or book debt, will, to prevent themſelves unneceſſary trouble, make immediate payment to Doctor JOHN KEARSLEY, jun. who is duly authoriſed to receive the ballances. All perſons who are thus indebted, are deſired in the abſence of the Doctor, to call on Mr. ROBERT CLARK, at the widow Henzelwood's, in Arch-ſtreet, who will ſettle, adjuſt and receive the ballances due. ¶

Newcaſtle County, September 24, 1768.

WAS committed, to the goal of ſaid county, on the 13th inſtant, JOHN MARROW, a ſervant lad, about 18 years of age, who ſays he left Captain William Burns, of the ſhip Buff and Bull, on the firſt inſtant; he is of a fair complexion, has fair hair, about 5 feet 2 inches high, ſlim made, and a little marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when committed, a brown lincey-woolſey coat, and coarſe homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers. Alſo was committed, on the 22d inſtant, ROGER EGAN, a lad, about 5 feet high, well ſet, brown hair, had on, when committed, an old blue coat, black ſtocking breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come and pay their charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks from this date, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. ||6W.

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